

# ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE  
REGULAR



# NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER  
FORCES.

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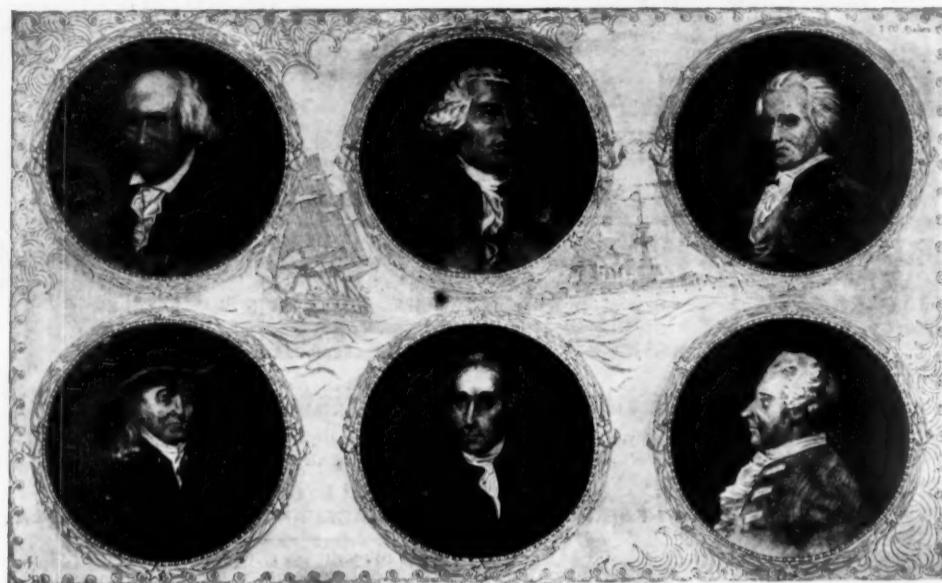
## OUR NAVAL HISTORY ILLUSTRATED.

We intended to accompany our notice of Spears's "History of Our Navy," published last week with some of the illustrations from the volume which have been furnished to us by the publishers, Messrs. Scribner's Sons. As they were received too late we give them here. First of all we have these portraits of the founders of our Navy. These were the members of the Marine Committee ap-

Christopher Gadsden.\*

John Langdon.\*

Richard Henry Lee.\*



Stephen Hopkins.\*

THE FOUNDERS OF THE AMERICAN NAVY.

pointed under the resolution of the Continental Congress of Oct. 13, 1775. Mr. Spears says of them:

"John Adams, who was an enthusiastic supporter of the project to create a navy from the moment it was discussed, had been at first a member of this committee, but because of other duties he left it, and Gadsden took the place. The names of these men are well worth remembering, for they were the originators of the American Navy. While the Congress was preparing to build the Navy these men had labored faithfully, and with success, to provide one ready made out of the ships that could be purchased along the coast."

Most of the portraits in Spears's history are too large for our columns, but from the large number of naval heroes we select the following.

James Lawrence.  
(From an Engraving.)

It is said of Lawrence who was killed in the action between the Shannon and the Chesapeake, that in his dying hours he kept repeating over and over again his last order on the quarterdeck of the Chesapeake, "Don't give up the ship." Capt. Brooke, of the Shannon, "wounded almost unto death, also became delirious, but before he became so he startled the crews of both ships by ordering a Scotch piper on the Shannon to play 'Yankee Doodle.'"

And here is "Old Tatt," as he was called, the hero

Josiah Tattnall.  
(From an Engraving.)

of the saying, "Blood is thicker than water." Tattnall was educated in England, which may account in part for his disposition to help the English in China. He is

one of the heroes of the Confederate Navy. He commanded the worthless Confederate fleet at Port Royal, and it was he who destroyed the Merrimac. In the Mexican War he commanded a squadron of four vessels.

Among the contemporaries of Tattnall was John Rodgers, who does duty in the fourth volume of this history, for Admiral Raymond Rodgers, who was a very different looking man. Under his portrait appears the legend

Alabama off Cherbourg, June 10, 1867, was, we are told, "the best shown during the Civil War."

John A. Winslow.  
(From a Photograph.)\*

Nor should William Barker Cushing be omitted from our list. Though he was too young a man to hold high command, his feat in destroying the Confederate iron-clad ram Albemarle, Oct. 27, 1866, gives him place among the principal naval heroes of our Civil War.

William B. Cushing.  
(From a Photograph.)\*

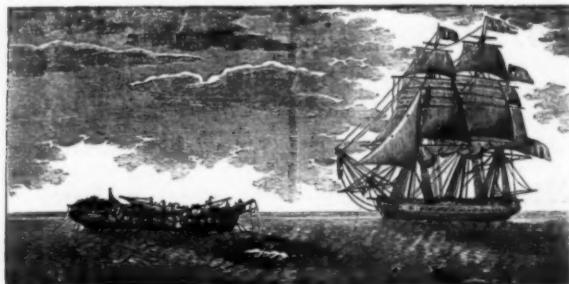
From an old wood cut we have this picture of Perry and his officers on board the flagship Lawrence preparing for an engagement.\*



And here an illustration of old naval gunnery, taken from a wood cut.\*



The condition to which our Constitution was accustomed to reduce its antagonists is shown here.

The Java Surrendering to the Constitution.  
(From an Old Wood Cut.)\*

Through some mistake the name of John A. Winslow does not appear in the index to the history, but his fight with the Alabama is fully described on pages 436-45 of Volume IV. The gunnery of the Kearsarge in sinking the

November 27, 1897.

## ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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## REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

In introducing his annual report Secretary Alger says: It has been the custom of my predecessors to review the reports of the Commanding Generals and the heads of bureaus, and to submit views and recommendations upon the various subjects coming within the jurisdiction of the Department. Such a review of the work is necessary, but as only the last quarter of the fiscal year, ended on the 30th of June last, fell within my term, it has seemed best to depart from the usual custom by obtaining from the officers immediately responsible a synopsis, in letter form, embracing the principal and more important matters contained in their reports, together with recommendations for such legislation by Congress as in their judgment will tend to the better administration of their respective departments. These letters are herein published in full, followed in each case by such remarks and recommendations as seem to me to be appropriate and necessary. The full reports are also submitted herewith.

In his remarks and recommendations referred to the Secretary says:

It is earnestly urged that General Miles's recommendation concerning two additional regiments of artillery be favorably considered. We are erecting great seacoast batteries, as he says, without men to man them. These costly works should, as soon as completed, be manned by a sufficient force to care for and preserve them, and to become familiar with the handling of the guns, the manipulation of which requires experienced services, to be ready at all times to operate them. A visit to any of these batteries must convince any practical mind of the necessity for immediate action in this matter. A battery costing from \$100,000 to \$500,000 ought not to be manned by a corporal's guard.

On account of the terrible rigor of the Alaska weather, and also the inducements for desertion, I recommend that the pay of the enlisted men serving there be increased, with the hope that extra compensation will be an inducement for a very high grade of men to enlist in that particular service.

I recommend the revival of the grade of Lieutenant General. All the great nations of the world give their officers much higher rank than does the United States, and few, even of the smaller ones, have their Commanding General below the grade of Lieutenant General.

It is found upon a full investigation that the military attachés to the different embassies and foreign courts have much higher rank than those from the United States, which places us at a great disadvantage in cases of ceremony. The cost of living is greatly increased, also, at those stations. It seems to me to be unjust to our officers. I therefore recommend that the military attachés to the different embassies be given the rank and pay, while serving, of Colonel, and that the attachés' allegations be given the rank and pay of Lieutenant Colonel while serving, or at least the rank and pay of Major.

The Military Academy at West Point can accommodate more students, and if provision is made for two additional regiments of artillery, as recommended, the Army can absorb more of its graduates. The superintendent recommends legislation to authorize the appointment of two cadets at large from each State, to be nominated by Senators. This would give 90 cadets more than at present. It is desirable that there should be no surplus graduates, and I recommend as an alternative that the President be authorized to appoint 10 cadets at large each year. This would be an excess of 30 cadets over the number now authorized.

The senior assistant in the Department of Practical Military Engineering should be allowed the pay of a Captain mounted, thus placing him on an equal footing with the senior assistants in all the other departments. For military reasons, the master of the sword should be given the rank, pay and emoluments of a 1st Lieutenant of infantry.

The fact that of the total number of applicants for enlistment 41,058 have been rejected and 8,285 accepted, shows the care exercised in the selection of recruits for the Army. The graduates of the military colleges of the country will furnish a trained body of young men available in time of need. The work would be more valuable, however, if the law which authorizes the detail of officers of the Army to colleges having a capacity to educate 150 pupils at one time was amended to authorize the details now provided by law only at such colleges and other institutions of learning as have not less than 150 pupils actually present for instruction.

The increase of the artillery has been discussed by the Major General Commanding, and my views favorable to the measure follow his remarks.

The duties of the Inspector General's Department are of a delicate and important nature. Its officers go from point to point, observing, criticising, and suggesting such changes as in their opinion will tend to better administration. I invite attention to the suggestions of the Inspector General.

The necessity for legislation to provide a proper system of ordinary criminal jurisdiction in military reservations, to amend the summary-court act, and to leave to the discretion of the Secretary of War the designation of the amount of the reward for the apprehension of deserters is fully stated in the report of the Judge Advocate General, and it is hoped that his recommendations may receive favorable action at the coming session of Congress.

A half of records becomes more and more necessary each year. I fully concur with the views of the Adjutant General and Quartermaster General upon this subject.

An increase in the appropriation for Army transpor-

tation is necessary to move heavy ordnance, guns and gun carriages, including mortars. The estimate is \$2,500,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the current appropriation.

An increase is also necessary in the appropriation for military posts, to provide barracks and quarters for a number of new posts on the seacoast, and to enlarge others. While the amounts asked for are large, the greatest care to confine the expenditures to the minimum will be observed.

It gives me pleasure to commend the work of distribution of relief to the sufferers from the overflow of the Mississippi River and the Red River.

The statistics relating to the health of the Army are interesting.

The general impression that white troops excel colored troops in point of health is shown to be contrary to the facts. The Surgeon General recommends a return to the former practice of providing public quarters for a stated number of married men in each organization. This on account of the unsanitary condition of their present quarters at many posts. While there is force in his suggestion, the enlistment of married men is disconcerted because of the frequent liability to change of station, and to build quarters as recommended would add largely to the expense, and indirectly encourage that which is not favored by the military authorities.

The Subsistence and Medical Departments submit favorable reports on the emergency ration after a practical test in the field.

The legislation to relieve paymasters and other officers from amounts disallowed by the Auditor under a recent decision of the Comptroller relative to travel over certain roads known as "50 per cent. railroads" is earnestly recommended.

To the remarks of the Paymaster General as to deficiencies in appropriations and the reasons for the increase in his estimates, I ask careful and favorable consideration. To his criticism of the present system of payments and his views as to clerks to paymasters, I invite attention.

The time seems to have arrived when an increase in the number of officers and enlisted men of the Corps of Engineers is indispensable. The immense work intrusted to a few men is overtaxing, and it is believed a great saving of money in securing efficient and thorough work by contractors in fulfillment of their contracts would be effected by detailing a young officer to remain on each work under construction or improvement to see that day by day all material as purchased, both in quality and quantity, and according to specifications, is furnished. It is absolutely impossible for one man, having a large number of works a long distance apart, to constantly supervise the construction of improvements in his charge. This is one special reason why it is believed that an increase of cadets at West Point will be beneficial, as more than formerly can be assigned to the Engineer Corps and profitably employed, while the experience thus gained will be of great benefit to them in future years in the line of their profession.

I invite attention to the remarks of the Chief of Engineers on the subject of seacoast defenses, in which he gives the progress of the work on gun and mortar batteries and emplacements. Seacoast defenses are being rapidly constructed, and they should be completed at the earliest possible date. I can not emphasize this too strongly, and therefore urge that the full amount of the estimate be appropriated.

The estimates for river and harbor improvements submitted by the Chief of Engineers have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of law. They greatly exceed former estimates. I am convinced that the estimates are largely in excess of what they should be at a time when the demands upon the Treasury are as great as now. It is therefore recommended that the amount to be appropriated be largely reduced below the estimates. It is but just to the Chief of Engineers to state that these estimates were made by my direction, that the facts might be placed before Congress, showing what the expenditures would be were all the requirements of the law complied with. The total length of single levee line built by the United States on the two banks of the Mississippi River below Cairo does not vary materially from 650 miles, and it is gratifying to note that none of these levees were broken by the recent flood in the river. The breaks in the entire system of levees, approximating 1,377 miles in length on the two banks of the river between Cairo and the Head of the Passes, constructed by the United States, the States, and individuals, aggregated only 8.7 miles, or about sixty-three one-hundredths of 1 per cent. of the entire system.

The practical completion of the deep-water channel through the Great Lakes marks the beginning of a new era, and its benefits to the future commerce of the great Northwest, and, indeed, the whole country can be realized to some extent by the marvelous development of the commerce through the lakes in recent years.

The work of securing the right of way for the canal connecting Lakes Union and Washington with Puget Sound free of cost to the Government is in progress. It is thought to be desirable and important that an increase in the size of the locks and depth of channel in the canal sufficient to accommodate commerce and vessels of the United States Navy should be made. The right of way now in progress of procurement will, it is believed, permit the increase of dimensions, but should additional right of way be found necessary, the same could probably be secured free of cost to the Government.

I cannot too strongly recommend the construction of this canal.

In pursuance of a provision contained in the river and harbor act approved June 3, 1896, proceedings for the condemnation of all the property and its appurtenances of the Monongahela Navigation Company, a corporation of Pennsylvania, were duly instituted, thus opening the Monongahela River to free navigation for its vast commerce.

An increased water supply for the city of Washington is an urgent necessity, as stated by the Chief of Engineers.

Other Reports—Naval Estimates for 1898. I cannot too strongly urge that the amount of the estimates of the Chief of Ordnance should be appropriated. The providing of adequate seacoast defenses, while expensive now, will cease as soon as the requirements are

fulfilled, and I believe it will be a wise economy to push forward that great work to the fullest extent. Col. Burfington and Capt. Crozier, the inventors of the disappearing gun carriage adopted by the Ordnance Department, have generously donated their invention to the Government for their patriotism, generosity, and zeal. The work at the several arsenals and armories summarized by the Chief of Ordnance is of great importance, and the Department, while insisting upon efficient and economical management, is using every exertion to keep the work up to the highest standard, with a view to an increase of the output of all necessary material.

The recommendation made by me on the 25th of June last to the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate it here renewed, as follows: "That hereafter the cost of stores or supplies sold to any State or Territory under Section 3 of the act approved Feb. 24, 1897, shall be credited to the appropriations from which they were procured and remain available to procure like stores and supplies for the Army in lieu of those sold as aforesaid."

The experiment of detailing signal detachments for duty with troops in the field, having proved successful, will be extended as needed. The Chief Signal Officer, in continuance of experimental work with military balloons, asks an appropriation of \$10,000 for the purpose. This is an object which needs investigation, and as the amount asked for is not large, I commend it, as also the estimate of \$20,000 for cable systems for the harbors of New York, Boston and San Francisco.

The work of carding the rolls of the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812 has devolved much additional labor upon the Record and Pension Office, as has also the compilation of the records of the Revolutionary War, under the provisions of the act of Aug. 16, 1894. It is gratifying to be able to state that notwithstanding this labor the current work of the office has been fully kept up, thus attesting the excellence of the system observed in that office.

The report of the War Records Office affords the gratifying intelligence that with the close of the present fiscal year the entire series of records relating directly to battles and campaigns will have been printed and distributed. It is recommended that authority be granted to distribute the incomplete sets of the work, of which there are about 60,000 volumes now stored in the Department, occupying space much needed for other purposes.

These battlefields marked and to be marked, as they have been and will be, are an object lesson of patriotism, wherein heroic deeds are enshrined for the contemplation of the youth of the country. The monuments bear a brief historical legend, compiled without praise and without censure. Like an official seal, they import absolute verity. The work is progressing. At Antietam it is almost finished, and no further appropriation is needed. At Gettysburg and Chickamauga the magnitude of the work is commensurate with the importance of the battles commemorated. At Shiloh the work is not yet beyond the commencement stage.

When the statues of Generals Sherman, Sheridan and Logan, for which Congress has made provision, shall have been completed, it will give to the city of Washington statues of seven or more distinguished Generals of the late war, besides those of Admirals Dupont and Farragut, distinguished officers of the Navy. As yet no provision has been made for the erection of a statue to Gen. Grant, and I renew the recommendation of my predecessor, that Congress make provision for the erection of a suitable statue or memorial to that illustrious officer. The recommendation of Col. Bingham, that an annual appropriation of \$150 be made for the purpose of cleaning and preserving the public monuments in this city is commended to favorable consideration.

The expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, the appropriations for the present year, and the estimates of amounts required for the year beginning July 1, 1898, are shown in the following statement:

General object.	Expenditures Appropriations for fiscal year ending June 30, 1896. June 30, 1897.	
	Year ending June 30, 1896.	Year ending June 30, 1897.
Pay, etc., & contingents, Army	\$1,462,216.00	\$1,462,216.00
Subsistence of the Army	12,938,571.80	13,128,954.20
Incidental expenses, Q. M. D.	1,650,000.00	1,656,185.75
Bks., Qrs., & hqrs. contingents, Army	550,000.00	600,000.00
Shooting, rags & contingents, Army	802,000.00	802,000.00
Artillery horses	1,728,339.25	2,000,000.00
Army transportation	1,034,821.90	1,050,000.00
Medical Department	182,642.76	180,000.00
Military Academy	1,046,873.94	1,110,000.00
Fortifications & seacoast defns.	572,838.24	1,179,372.85
Arsenal, etc.	6,245,158.30	9,117,141.00
Rivers and harbors	13,682,100.80	23,273,010.00
Parks, etc., Military Posts	797,860.50	868,367.75
National Soldiers' Home	3,054,288.01	3,301,346.00
Artificial limbs	570,037.00	180,000.00
Buildings and grounds in and around Washington	158,941.04	110,751.00
Miscellaneous items	281,067.30	301,449.00
	40,350,139.72	62,562,417.25
	96,258,445.50	191,831.00
	417,980.00	417,980.00

Totals

Expenditures from permanent annual appropriations and appropriations for war claims are not included in the above statement, but are shown in the appendix to this report.

R. A. ALGER,  
Secretary of War.

The reports included in the report of the Secretary are those of Maj. Gen. Miles, the reports of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification, and the Soldiers' Home, signed by Gen. Miles; a synopsis by Gen. Breck of the report of the superintendent of the Military Academy; the reports of the Adjutant General, the Inspector General, the Quartermaster General, the Commissary General of Subsistence, the Surgeon General, the Paymaster General, the Chief of Engineers, the Chief of Ordnance, the Chief Signal Officer, the Chief of the Record and Pension Office, the War Records Office, the Battlefield Commissioners, the Chickamauga and Chattanooga Park Commission, the Antietam Battlefield Board and the Shiloh Battlefield Commission. We have already given synopses of most of these reports and the report of Gen. Miles was published in full in the "Army and Navy Journal" of Oct. 23.

Secretary Alger has announced that Boise Barracks, Idaho, will not be abandoned for the present.

The Judge Advocate General reports to the Secretary of War that owing to a clerical error the act of Congress intended to provide for beginning work on the improvement of the harbor of San Pedro, Cal., does not authorize the expenditure of the money.

The Quartermaster's Department of the Army will probably adopt for regular service in a short time the tents of drab color, a small number of which were recently issued to various posts for trial. All the reports that have thus far been received have been favorable to the adoption of the tents which appear to be giving universal satisfaction.

The plan for reconciling the differences between the line and staff of the Navy, under discussion by the Roosevelt Board, is quite like that proposed by Comdr. Allan D. Brown, U. S. N., in the prize essay of the Naval Institute for 1879. Indeed in all of its essential features it is the same. The scheme is not a new one therefore, nor does it originate with Mr. Hollis, who has recently directed attention to it.

The Chief Justice of the Court of Claims on Monday handed down an opinion overruling the motion of the United States to dismiss for want of jurisdiction in cases of the William Cramp and Sons Ship and Engine Building Company against the United States for damages for delays in the building of the battleship Iowa and the cruiser Brooklyn, holding that the court had full jurisdiction of the cases.

The proposition to effect a change of the stations of the 18th Infantry and the 3d Cavalry has been again under consideration at the War Department this week. It is probable that no orders affecting these troops will be issued before next week. According to present plans it is proposed to move the 18th Infantry from the Department of Texas to Jefferson Barracks, the 3d Cavalry there to be distributed between Fort Yellowstone and Fort Ethan Allen.

No date has yet been fixed for the trial in the Court of Claims of the case of 1st Lieut. T. B. Dugan, 3d Cav., Post Exchange Officer at Jefferson Barracks, for the repayment of money expended for revenue stamps previous to the decision of the Treasury Department that post exchanges are not subject to the payment of a special tax. The case is of the greatest importance to the service, as it indirectly involves the status of the post exchange as an institution as recently discussed in the "Journal."

Assistant Secretary Roosevelt has disposed of the controversy between Chief Naval Constructor Hitchborn and Engineer-in-Chief Melville in regard to the action of the former officer in transferring a civilian steel inspector without first consulting the Engineer-in-Chief. Mr. Roosevelt has decided that the Chief Constructor acted inadvertently, has directed that the bureaus hereafter consult each other before making a change of station for a civilian inspector and in case of disagreement, the matter will be finally determined by the Bureau of Navigation.

A report has been received at the Navy Department in regard to the conduct of Chaplain M. M. Goodwin, attached to the receiving ship Wabash, which seriously reflects upon the conduct of that officer, and may result in further proceedings against him. The report alleges that while ashore at Boston, he became intoxicated and returned to the ship after having been absent for sometime and his face appeared to have been bruised. Secretary Long is now considering the report and is understood to be quite indignant over the reported behavior of the officer.

Secretary Alger has referred to Lieut. Col. G. B. Davis, Deputy Judge Advocate General, the report and finding of the Gillespie Board which investigated charges made against Capt. O. M. Carter, Engineer Corps. It will be the duty of Lieut. Col. Davis to review the report and make a recommendation to the Department as to the course to be pursued in the case. Maj. H. M. Adams will probably go to West Point to assist Lieut. Col. Davis in reviewing the report. As stated in the "Journal," there is reason to believe that Capt. Carter will not be court martialed.

Chairman Boynton, of the Chickamanga and Chattanooga Park Commission, has submitted his annual report. No change in the plan of work is suggested, no new legislation and no appropriation over that made for present fiscal year. During the year the battlefield of Lookout Mountain has been added to park. Lines of battle have been established without difference of opinion except in one case, and that is to be settled without trouble. The value of the park as a refuge from southern coast and gulf garrisons during the prevalence of yellow fever is demonstrated now by the presence of the New Orleans garrison.

The gunboat Wilmington on Tuesday was presented at Wilmington, Del., with a silver punch bowl and glasses, the gift of the people of that city. The presentation was made by former Ambassador Thomas F. Bayard, and was received by Comdr. Chapman C. Todd, commanding the Wilmington. There were speeches by Senator Geo. Gray and former Senator Anthony Higgins, of Delaware. A richly bound Bible, costing \$100, contributed by the school children of Wilmington, has also been presented to the vessel. The gunboat will remain at Wilmington for several days to give the citizens an opportunity of inspecting her.

A board will be organized in a few days by Secretary Long for the examination of candidates for appointment in the Pay Corps. This examination will be competitive in character, and will inaugurate a new system of making appointments to the corps. The manner of selecting the men to be examined has not yet been determined, but is now a subject of discussion between the Secretary and the Paymaster General. The action of the Department in this matter is based upon a desire to give a number of deserving young men a chance to secure the coveted Assistant Paymastership. The first vacancy to occur in the corps will take place in February next.

It is said at the Navy Department that there is no intention of limiting the number of publications of the Naval Intelligence Office. Comdr. Richardson Clover, who has just assumed duty as the chief of the office, favors a continuation of the plan of publication inaugurated by Lieut. Comdr. Richard Wainwright, and Secretary Long, we understand, has given no consideration to the idea of reducing the number of publications. The Department is extremely anxious that there should be a repeal or at least an amendment to the law limiting the number of publications issued by any Government

office to 1,000, so that more volumes could be obtained for the various uses for which they are needed.

Assistant Secretary Roosevelt has directed Capt. C. F. Goodrich, president of the Naval War College, and Capt. H. C. Taylor to come to Washington on Monday next for the purpose of discussing plans for improving the War College. With respect to the War College, Mr. Roosevelt made this statement to the "Journal" correspondent: "Of course, I regard the Naval War College as one of the very best modern features of the Navy. I believe not only in retaining it but in developing the scope of its usefulness. Capts. Taylor and Goodrich are coming on Monday next to discuss with me measures for enlarging its sphere of usefulness." This may be considered in the nature of a reply to Comdr. F. W. Dickins's suggestion made in August last looking to the abolition of the War College.

The Controller of the Treasury has sustained the Auditor for the War Department in allowing the payment of eight months' pay in advance to the detachment of officers and men on duty in Alaska under the command of Lieut. Col. G. M. Randall, 8th Inf. The decision is rendered in accordance with the provisions of Section 3648, R. S., which permits payments in advance to those employed on military or naval service at distant stations where payments cannot be regularly effected in the ordinary manner. The Controller decides that disbursing officers in such cases as these are not responsible for the money paid when proper receipts in duplicate have been taken, but that they should take credit for the sums thus paid out as a transfer of funds and not as a payment for services rendered, as none have been rendered at the time of payment.

Secretary Alger has issued these instructions for the guidance of Army officers detailed as military attachés abroad: "Each military attaché is in a sense an Aide de Camp to the Ambassador or Minister to whose embassy or legation he is appointed. The orders of the Ambassador or Minister will be obeyed unless they manifestly conflict with orders or instructions given them by the Secretary of War. In the latter case, the military attaché will respectfully notify the Ambassador or Minister of the circumstances which prevent a compliance with his orders, in which event the full particulars of the case must be at once forwarded to the Adjutant General. It is the earnest wish of the War Department that the most harmonious relations should exist between the military attachés and their chief in the diplomatic service. Any military attaché, whose relations with the chief of the embassy or legation, to which he is assigned, are not most cordial, will request a recall. A dignified appreciation of his own position and courteous behavior toward his diplomatic chief will be expected of each attaché."

An officer of the Navy appointed as an assistant to trial boards, is held by the Controller of the Treasury in a decision rendered this week, to be detached from his vessel during the time he is absent on such duty, and is not entitled to sea pay and rations for that period. Asst. Engr. Frank Lyon, of the battleship Oregon, appealed from the action of the Auditor for the Navy Department in disallowing the payment to Asst. Engr. Lyon of the difference between sea pay and rations and shore duty pay during the time he was absent from the Oregon on duty in connection with the trials of the gunboats Wheeling and Marietta, at San Francisco, last May and June, under orders of the Navy Department. Asst. Engr. Lyon claimed that he was entitled to sea pay under Art. 1154 of the Navy Regulations, which permits officers to receive sea pay when only temporarily absent from a ship in commission. The Controller holds that this article of the regulations does not apply to his case, but that he was at the time entirely disconnected from the Oregon and on shore duty in connection with vessels that were then the property of a private corporation.

An important meeting was held Friday by the Armor Factory Board. This is the first session which has been held for ten days. The board has completed the plans for an establishment capable of turning out 6,000 tons of armor per year. A preliminary estimate of cost fixes it at \$3,500,000. These buildings are required by the plan, some of which will be 800 feet in length. Machine shop, erecting shop, open hearth shop, bending and tempering shop, forging and cementing shop, carpenter shop, power house, locomotive house, laboratory and office building. The board has abandoned all idea of being able to purchase any part of the Carnegie or Bethlehem establishments even if those companies desired to sell. The machinery, tools, etc., will be all of the latest pattern and will admit of extension. The plant will cover 70 acres of land, but it is proposed to get 100 acres so as to enable the construction of new shops in case of improvements in the method of armor manufacture. The specifications will be completed next week and within ten days Secretary Long proposes to issue the advertisement calling for bids. The suggestion has been advanced by an official of the Department that if Congress makes an appropriation for the establishment of the plant, it would be a wise move to establish in connection with the armor factory, a gun steel plant.

Capt. A. H. Russell, O. D., U. S. A., and Maj. William R. Livermore, U. S. A., Corps of Engineers, will prepare a new petition in their case in the Court of Claims against the United States for alleged infringements by the Government on their patents on improvements in breech-loading rifles. The original petition of Capt. Russell and Maj. Livermore prayed for the payment by the Government of \$25,000, on the ground that that sum had been retained by the United States from the royalties to the Krüg-Jorgensen Co., as alleged to have been provided in their contract with the Government to protect the latter against suits for the infringement of other patents. The Ordnance Department of the Army has just filed a statement in the case in which it is maintained that no such fund as that to which Capt. Russell and Maj. Livermore refer exists or is provided for in any contract with the Krüg-Jorgensen Co., but that the Government holds a bond of the Krüg-Jorgensen Co. for protection against litigation. The courts have also decided that the United States cannot be sued for the infringement of patents of private parties. Under these circumstances it will be necessary for the claimants to file a new petition in the Court of Claims. This they have signified their intention of doing, but it is not known on what grounds they will now base their claim.

Secretary Alger has revoked his approval of the orders which a few days ago were on the point of being issued to revive the old system of paying the troops by paymasters in person. It is understood that his recall of these orders is not to be considered as final, and there is a strong probability that the present system of payments by mail and express will be abolished at an early date. During the past week a considerable pressure was brought to bear upon the Secretary by the advocates of the system now in operation which induced him to temporarily defer a final decision in the matter. It has been brought to the attention of the Secretary that the ex-

penses on account of mileage will be largely increased if the paymasters are to personally visit the posts to pay the troops as formerly, and another objection to the old system that is urged from some quarters is that under it the indebtedness of the men at the post exchanges is not so readily settled, as they now generally draw from the post commander only such an amount as remains after deducting their indebtedness at the post exchange, and the sum which they desire to leave with the commander on deposit. Since the present system of payments has been in vogue the deposits of the troops have increased very largely, and many officers believe that these will fall off again if the old system is revived. Notwithstanding these objections it is generally believed that the system of personal payments by paymasters has superior advantages on account of the smaller liability of loss of money in transit, and it is thought that the influence of the advocates of the old system will yet prevail with the Secretary.

Brig. Gen. Samuel Breck, Adjutant General of the Army, has been informed by Brig. Gen. J. F. Wade, Commanding the Department of Dakota, that all the troops excepting a detachment of twenty men, with 1st Lieut. S. D. Freeman, 10th Cav., and 2d Lieut. J. E. Hunter, 25th Inf., have been withdrawn from Fort Custer, and distributed as follows: Troops A and E of the 10th Cavalry, to Fort Keogh; Troop K, 10th Cavalry, to Fort Assiniboine, Cos. A and D, 25th Infantry, to Fort Harrison. Lieut. Col. A. S. Daggett, 25th Inf., has been ordered to Fort Missoula. Troop B, 10th Cavalry, will shortly be ordered to Fort Keogh.

Brig. Gen. G. M. Sternberg, Surgeon General of the Army, has been informed of the death by yellow fever of a private at Fort Barrancas. No details of the case have been received and it is not known how or where the man caught the fever. Gen. Sternberg is of the opinion that the contagion will not spread and that it will not be necessary to move the garrison. All the conditions are against the spread of the disease at this time, but, should it appear advisable the troops at Fort Barrancas will be transferred to Fort McPherson. Only one other case of yellow fever has been reported in the Army this year, that of a private at Jackson Barracks, La.

#### WEST POINT.

West Point, N. Y., Nov. 23, 1897.

The West Point team has good cause to feel elated over the result of the game with Brown on Saturday afternoon, Nov. 20. This, the closing contest of the season, netted a score of 42 points in favor of the home team against a blank score for the visitors. West Point made a superb showing, excellent training was evident, and the game was a fitting close to a season marked by only one defeat for the cadet team. The following is the record of games, with scores for the season of '97:

Oct. 2—West Point, 38; Trinity, 6. Oct. 9—West Point, 12; Wesleyan, 9. Oct. 16—West Point, 0; Harvard, 10. Oct. 23—West Point, 30; Tufts, 0. Oct. 30—West Point, 6; Yale, 6. Nov. 6—West Point, 48; Lehigh, 6. Nov. 13—West Point Scrubs, 18; Stevens Scrubs, 6. Nov. 20—West Point, 42; Brown, 0.

Between three and four thousand spectators gathered to witness the game on Saturday, which was begun promptly at 3 o'clock. The teams lined up as follows:

West Point.	Positions.	Brown.
Baender.	Left end.	Murphy
Foy.	Left tackle.	Happgood
Williams.	Left guard.	Wheeler
Wooten.	Center.	Dyer
Humphrey, C. B.	Right guard.	Carter
Scales.	Right tackle.	Whittemore
Ennis.	Right end.	Chase
Kromer.	Quarter back.	Richardson
Nesbitt (Capt.).	Left half back.	Gammoms
Waldron.	Right half back.	Fultz (Capt.)
Romeyn.	Full back.	Hall

Substitutes—Humphrey, E. H., Bettison, Enoch, Craig, Brown, L., 1st, Munton, Heintzelman, Chesbro, Melindy, Croker, Peever, Washburn, Hopkins, Pratt. In celebration of the victory which it is thought will place the West Point team fifth on the list, the cadet hop on Saturday evening was extended one hour. The guests were received by Mrs. Lusk and Cadets Babcock, Peyton and Comly. Among the number present were the Misses Roe, Randolph, Patten, Woodruff, Coleman, Tremaine, Gray, Kirtland, Beecher, Howard, Smith, Craney, Davis, Michie, Spurgin, Wynn, Ward, Grant, Shiman and Johnson.

Nesbitt made three touchdowns, Fay two, Scates, Romeyn and Waldron each one. Scates made six goals and Kromer two.

The remains of Gen. Thomas Devin were interred beside those of his wife in the post cemetery on Thursday, Nov. 18.

The Thanksgiving Eve hop will take place on Wednesday, Nov. 24, beginning at 8:30 P. M., and lasting until 1 A. M. At 9 o'clock on the morning of Thanksgiving Day there will be divine service at the cadet chapel.

The fourth class football game, in which B and C Company team will play against the team of A and D Company, will occur at about 10 o'clock.

Mrs. Michie, Mrs. Edgerton and Mrs. Gordon will entertain a number of cadets and young ladies at Mrs. Gordon's on Saturday evening, Nov. 27, from 6:30 until 9:30.

By order of the Secretary of War, the use of the soldiers' chapel at this post is hereafter restricted to worshippers of the Roman Catholic faith. The congregation attending the afternoon services on Sundays, will hereafter meet at the cadet chapel, where services will be held by Chaplain Shiman at 8 P. M.

Capt. B. K. Roberts, Capt. J. M. Carson, Lieuts. R. E. Callan, J. P. Tracy, C. H. McNeil, W. H. Wilhelm, T. Stritzinger, E. R. Stuart and C. S. Charles and W. S. McBroom, U. S. A.; Ralph Earle, U. S. S. Massachusetts; W. L. Littlefield, T. H. Ross, U. S. S. Brooklyn, were among the large number of officers who attended the football game on Saturday.

Mrs. Wallace F. Randolph is a guest of Mrs. Lander; Miss "Polly" Randolph is visiting Mrs. Gordon; the Misses Coleman and Woodruff are guests of Mrs. King; Miss Tremaine is visiting Mrs. Wilder; Miss Atkinson is a guest of Mrs. Fiebeger.

Mrs. Heintzelman, whose son is a member of the second class, spent Sunday at the post as a guest at the hotel.

Col. Hein has been acting superintendent since Col. Ernst's departure for Washington. The family of Col. Ernst is still at the post, but expect to leave shortly for Washington.

It is expected that the number of cadets conditioned at the recent examination will reach thirteen; the official announcement has not yet been made. It is understood that no cadets were discharged or found deficient as the result of the examination. The conditions are in analytical geometry to be made good at the examination in January.

Lieut. W. T. Wilder, 25th Inf., and Mrs. Wilder were among recent visitors at the post.

## ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

## RECENT DEATHS.

Gen. Charles E. Hovey, who died at Washington, D. C., Nov. 17, aged 70, founded the Illinois State Normal School, and was at its head until the war broke out. By special permission from President Lincoln, whom he knew well, he recruited a regiment, largely from students and alumni of the Normal School, known as the "Brain Regiment" (33d Illinois Infantry), of which he was commissioned Colonel. For gallant conduct at Cache River he was made Brigadier General of Volunteers, and was brevetted Major General after the battle of Arkansas Post, where he was twice wounded. Since the war he has resided in Washington, and was a prominent lawyer of that city.

The death of Ahmed Sadik Pacha, General of Brigade, is announced from Constantinople.

A sad domestic affliction has fallen upon the families of Brandreth and Borup, of Sing Sing. Mr. Brandreth died Nov. 15, and his daughter, Mrs. Borup, wife of Capt. Henry D. Borup, Ord. Dept., U. S. A., died Nov. 19.

Judge Crosby Miller, a relative of Capt. Crosby P. Miller, U. S. A., died this week at Pomfret, Va. He was a prominent citizen and had held many State offices.

The memory of war times is recalled by the death at Boston, Mass., Nov. 11, of Edward David Townsend, youngest son of the late Gen. Edward Townsend, U. S. A.

Capt. William P. Anderson, a prominent business man, who died Nov. 21 at Cincinnati, was a half brother of the late Gen. Robert Anderson, U. S. A., of Fort Sumter fame.

John Britton, who died in New York City, Nov. 18, served gallantly during the war, being mustered out as Major of the 18th Pennsylvania Cavalry. Death was due to complication of diseases, but the primary cause was the wound inflicted on his head by a saber at Hagerstown, Md., in 1863. The same wound caused Maj. Britton to lose the entire use of his eyes during the last nine years of his life. He engaged in forty-nine battles, among them being Bull's Run, Gettysburg, Fredericksburg, and Culpeper, and was one of the five thousand picked men who participated in Kilpatrick's raid on Richmond, Va. He was a prominent mark for the enemy's bullets and sabers, being more than six feet four inches in height and built in proportion. He was wounded twice, and had two horses shot under him.

1st Lieut. Alfred B. Jackson, 9th U. S. Cav., who died at Lincoln, Neb., Nov. 19, was a son of Med. Dir. Samuel Jackson, U. S. N., retired, and was an officer of excellent record and ability. He was graduated from West Point in 1883, and was promoted 1st Lieutenant in 1889. At the time of his death he was on duty at the University of Nebraska. The remains were sent to Boston, Mass., for interment, where they were met by the deceased officer's father and friends of the family. The remains were buried with military honors, the troops being furnished from Fort Warren 36 men (two detachments) of Battery M, 2d Artillery, under the command of 1st Lieut. E. H. Catlin, who was a classmate of the deceased; six non-commissioned officers were detailed as body bearers. The Commanding Officer, Lieut. Col. Carle A. Woodruff, with Capt. J. R. Kean, Asst. Surg., U. S. A.; Capt. A. D. Schenck and 1st Lieut. Sebree Smith, 2d Art., acted as pallbearers. After services at the churchyard at Newton Lower Falls, where three volleys were fired over the grave, the bugle gave the last call, and taps were sounded.

Many will regret to learn of the death in New York, Nov. 21, of Gen. Albert Ordway, Commander of the District of Columbia Militia. He had but lately returned from Paris, very ill. His wife, his sister, and E. W. Very, formerly an officer of the Navy, a friend and business associate, were with him at the end. Gen. Ordway was a native of Massachusetts, was in his 55th year; graduated from Harvard in 1861, went to the front as Lieutenant, 24th Massachusetts Regiment, which formed a part of the Burnside Brigade, and distinguished itself at Roanoke Island, Newbern, and other battles. At the close of the war Gen. Ordway was Commanding Officer of his regiment. He was afterwards Provost Marshal at Richmond, was mustered out in 1866, and in 1887 he was appointed Brigadier General, commanding the Militia Brigade of the District of Columbia, which position he held when he died. He had for some years been engaged in various business enterprises and was the president of the American Ordnance Company. Gen. Ordway's latter years had been much embittered by the wayward conduct of his daughter, Bettina, for whom he had an intense affection. As remarked, "Coming home from Europe, where he had sought health in vain, stricken and sorrowful, the father and Mrs. Ordway had a reconciliation with the daughter. They caused her removal from a public ward in Bellevue Hospital, forgave 'not seven times,' but after the measure of the Scriptural injunction, and had her placed in the private sanitarium of a friend. Gen. Ordway's last act, therefore, was in furtherance of the hope never abandoned by him or his wife—that they would reclaim the daughter they loved from her wild ways and make her remaining years of life irreproachable."

## PERSONALS.

Maj. Asa Bird Gardiner, U. S. A., is spending a few days at Lakewood, N. J.

Maj. Chas. H. Hoyt, U. S. A., retired, died at San Remo, Italy, Nov. 15. We shall refer to his military career in another issue.

Mrs. Thomas, wife of Capt. Earl D. Thomas, 5th U. S. Cav., is a recent visitor in Omaha, en route to join her husband at San Antonio, Texas.

Lieut. Workizer has been detailed to take charge of the gymnasium work at the post. He is also post engineer officer and signal officer.

Capt. F. E. Chadwick, U. S. N., and Mrs. Chadwick, were among the guests at the Thanksgiving reception given in London by U. S. Ambassador Hay and Mrs. Hay.

Lieut. Frederick Marsh, 1st U. S. Art., who has been visiting in Brooklyn, N. Y., for a few weeks past, and was expected to rejoin at Fort Barrancas, Fla., this week, will postpone his start for that until the quarantine at Pensacola is raised.

The marriage of Miss Gertrude Richmond Wessells, daughter of Maj. H. W. Wessells, 3d U. S. Cav., to Lieut. Thos. B. Dugan, same regiment, both officers stationed at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., was to take place on Wednesday, Nov. 24.

The American Society of Civil Engineers formally opened the doors of its new building, at No. 220 West Fifty-seventh street, New York, on Nov. 24. In the afternoon there was a social gathering in the auditorium, where addresses were delivered by Gen. Greene, U. S. A.; Gen. William P. Craighill, U. S. A., and others.

Capt. H. R. Stiles, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., on a short leave from Fort Preble, Me., is spending it at Cobalt, Conn.

Officers of the Navy lately visiting New York City are: Rear Adm. Walker, The Gerlach; Naval Constr. J. F. Hanscom, Ch. Engr. C. R. Roelker, Albermarle; Paymr. H. T. Skelding, Murray Hill; Lieut. N. Sargent, U. S. M. C.; Lieut. T. C. Prince, P. A. Surg. R. P. Crandall, Asst. Engineer W. M. Wood, Grand Hotel; Medical Instr. A. S. Oberly, Netherlands; Rear Adm. M. Sicard, Paymr. I. G. Hobbs, Lieut. Comdr. W. P. Potter, Park Avenue; Lieut. W. H. Driggs, Lieut. W. Kellogg, Hoffman House.

Miss Margie Young, daughter of Col. S. B. M. Young, 3d Cav., who is soon to take command of his regiment, is visiting with Col. and Mrs. Richard Parker, 1815 M street, Washington, D. C.

The handsome colonial residence of Lieut. E. S. Jacob, U. S. N., retired, at Franktown, Va., was burned to the ground Nov. 21. The loss is estimated at about \$75,000.

2d Lieut. F. B. McKenna, 15th Inf., aide-de-camp to Brig. Gen. J. R. Brooke, commanding the Department of the Missouri, will spend the holidays in Washington at the home of his father, Attorney General McKenna.

Passed Asst. Engineer F. M. Bennett has been at the Navy Department during the week assisting the subcommittee of the Personnel Board appointed to report upon the manner of amalgamation to be set forth in the proposed bill.

A large representation of New York society crowded St. George's Church on the afternoon of Nov. 23 when Miss Louisa Shaw Barlow, daughter of the late Gen. Francis C. Barlow, was married to Mr. Pierre Jay, son of the late Peter A. Jay. The Rev. Dr. Rainsford and the Rev. Endicott Peabody, of Groton, Mass., officiated.

A despatch of Nov. 23 from Atlanta, Ga., says: 1st Lieut. Michael J. O'Brien, 5th U. S. Inf., stationed at Fort McPherson, has handed his resignation to Col. H. C. Cook, who has forwarded it to the Adjutant General. It will doubtless be accepted, and Lieut. O'Brien will devote his time to literature and the law.

The son of Capt. J. W. Miller, of the Naval Militia, Mr. Henry Wise Miller, will accompany the Canal Commission to Nicaragua. Mr. Miller, who has recently graduated from Harvard, is a grandson of the late Henry A. Wise, U. S. A. ("Los Gringos"), and a great grandson of Edward Everett.

Mrs. H. F. Osborn, of New York City, who has been visiting her parents, Gen. and Mrs. Perry, is the wife of the most eminent of American palaeontologists and biologists. Gen. and Mrs. Perry leave for California Dec. 1 via the B. & O. and Santa Fe R. R., a favorite route to Southern California especially for the winter travel.

The ladies of the Army Canton Flannel Society have been very busy reorganizing for the winter. It is very gratifying to learn of the amount of good done by these societies in the distribution of clothing to the poor of Washington, D. C. Mrs. Parker, 1815 M street, N. W., is president of one of these societies, and Mrs. Col. Craig, of I street, is president of the other.

Mrs. Bourke, widow of the late Capt. John G. Bourke, 3d Cav., is visiting the family of Paymr. Gen. Stanton, 1313 Massachusetts avenue, Washington, D. C. Capt. Bourke was well known as an Indian fighter and author. He was a great student of Indian habits and customs and was authority in Indian lore. He has left valuable manuscript which, it is to be hoped, will soon be given to the reading public.

The late visit of inspection by Gen. Brooke, accompanied by Mrs. Brooke, Capt. Mrs. and Miss Richards, to Fort Reno, Oklahoma Territory, created a pleasant stir in that frontier post. A charming luncheon was given them by the commanding officer, Col. Pearson, which included the officers and ladies of the garrison, followed by a hop in the evening. The next day Col. Pearson gave them a very swell dinner of ten covers. In the afternoon the Indians gave the General and his party a war dance on the parade grounds, and the party left by special car for Fort Sill to inspect that post.

Maj. and Mrs. Tucker and their two sons, Logan and George Lemon Tucker, are passing Thanksgiving with Mrs. Logan, Mrs. Tucker's mother, at her home in Washington City.

The following officers of the Navy registered at the Navy Department this week: Lieut. (J. G.) G. W. Kline, of the Saratoga; P. A. Engr. Frank M. Bennett, of the New York; Ensign D. W. Blamer, of the Puritan; Asst. Naval Constr. Horatio G. Gilmore, Ensign F. B. Sullivan, Lieut. Clifford J. Bouch, of the Annapolis; Civil Engr. F. C. Prindle, Lieut. Comdr. John A. Rodgers, of the Indiana; Asst. Surg. A. Farenholdt, of the New York; Civil Engr. P. C. Asserson, Ensign S. E. W. Kittle, Civil Engr. F. T. Chambers, Lieut. John B. Bernadon, Civil Engr. A. J. Menocal.

The San Francisco "Chronicle" and the "Call" publish portraits of Lieut. W. S. Hughes, U. S. Navy, who has been detailed as inspector and instructor of the Naval Battalion in San Francisco, in addition to his duties in charge of the local branch hydrographic office. He has been directed to inform the A. G. of California of his detail, which has been accepted with much favor in local circles. Adjutant General Barrett says: "I am pleased that Lieut. Hughes has been selected to assist us, because a better officer could not have been chosen. He has gained a most excellent record in the Navy Department and he is an enthusiast in the work of the naval militia. With his assistance and with the Marion at our disposal, I am satisfied that within a short time the citizen-sailors of this State will be in a position to step on board any of the ships of the White Navy and take her into action with as much skill and as much effectiveness as any of the crews that now man them."

The 129th annual banquet of the New York Chamber of Commerce, which took place on Wednesday evening, Nov. 23, was held by those present to excel all kindred events that had gone before. Among the special guests of the evening were Lyman J. Gage, Secretary of the Treasury; Russell A. Alger, Secretary of War; Governor Frank S. Black, Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt, U. S. A., and Commo. Francis M. Bunce, U. S. N. Gen. Merritt responded to the toast of "The Army," and, after humorously expressing the trepidation he felt in speaking in the presence of his superior, the Secretary of War, said in part: "Our Chamber of Commerce has always been first in showing the way to battle. I am only sorry that I am not eloquent enough to enforce upon you, but you will believe me when I say that not only on account of the Greater New York, not only on account of its defense, but on other accounts, we ought to have an increase of the artillery of the Army." Commo. Francis M. Bunce, replying for "The Navy," reviewed the progress made in naval affairs, but said that the United States was weak in naval equipment as compared with other powers. The ships of our Navy, their armament and personnel are fully equal to the best in the world. Officers and men are proud of the interest and confidence felt by our people, and, should occasion arise, will, as always, do their full duty.

Gen. Hawkins, former Commissary General, and Mrs. Hawkins and Miss Craig, the sister of Mrs. Hawkins, are settled for the winter in their home, 2001 I street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

While the Alert was in Guatemalan waters, Paymr. W. J. Littell suffered severely from trouble with his legs. He has now been detached and ordered home. His place on the Alert will be taken by Paymr. L. O. Kerr, who is detached from the Yorktown.

The following officers of the Army registered at the War Department this week: Capt. W. F. Spurgin, 21st Inf.; Capt. J. D. Glennan, Asst. Surg.; Capt. R. D. Read, Jr., 10th Cav.; Maj. W. F. Tucker, Pay Dept.; Capt. H. C. Ward, 16th Inf.; 1st Lieut. A. N. Stark, Asst. Surg.; Capt. A. H. Goodloe, retired.

The first meeting of the season of the Woman's Army and Navy League will be held at St. John's Parish Hall, Washington, D. C., on Tuesday, Nov. 23, at 11 A. M.

Col. Bingham, Superintendent of Public Buildings, is settled on I street, at the residence of the late Chief of Ordnance, Gen. Benét.

Army officers lately visiting in New York City are: Capt. C. H. Heyl, Hoffman House; Lieut. T. B. Mott, Capt. H. H. Benham, Gilsey House; Maj. E. D. Judd, Maj. J. H. Wheelan, Park Avenue; Lieut. W. M. Wright, Lieut. L. J. Hearn, Capt. J. Hale, Lieut. G. W. Kirkpatrick, Lieut. A. Laws, Grand Hotel; Capt. W. H. Tisdell, Morton House; Capt. J. H. Dorst, Everett House.

Lieut. F. W. Fliger, 13th U. S. Inf., rejoined at Governors Island, Nov. 23, from a short visit to relatives.

A court martial for the trial of Sailmaker Chas. H. Jones, U. S. N., of the U. S. S. Lancaster, on a charge of drunkenness and absence without leave, went into session at Boston on Nov. 22. The detail for the court was Capt. H. F. Picking, Comdr. S. W. Very, Comdr. W. L. Moore, Lieut. Comdr. U. R. Harris, Lieut. F. H. Holmes, Lieut. E. E. Wright, Surg. M. F. Gates, Capt. A. C. Kelton, U. S. M. C., Judge Adv.

New York "Truth" of November 20, the Thanksgiving number, publishes a picture of a torpedo boat in action. This will be followed by similar illustrations along the same line. This number also contains an excellent likeness of Capt. Edmund L. Zalinski, U. S. A., of whom it says: "It was an expert of acknowledged achievement and a veteran soldier, as well, that Capt. Zalinski made a tour of Europe and personally inspected most of the establishments where war material is made. Since that notable journey he has completed another, even more interesting, through the South American States, and yet another more recently still, to Japan and China, always observing as a soldier and a student of the art of war in its highest developments. Capt. Zalinski had twice crossed the Andes, and actually traveled 65,000 miles in less than two years since our last meeting."

We regret to learn that owing to the protracted illness of Mrs. Bellinger, Capt. J. B. Bellinger, of West Point, has postponed his contemplated voyage beyond sea indefinitely. Mrs. Bellinger is suffering from a severe attack of malarial fever.

There was a pretty Army wedding on Nov. 11, says the San Francisco "News-Letter." The bride was lovely Miss O'Hara, one of the beauties of military circles, daughter of Capt. O'Hara of the 3d Artillery, at present stationed at Angel Island; and Lieut. O'Hern, of the same regiment, was the groom. Owing to recent affliction in the bride's family, the wedding was a very quiet one. The young couple will reside at the Presidio. The false alarm regarding the immediate transfer of troops had the effect of somewhat hastening the marriage of Miss Anna Hobbs and Lieut. Frank O. Ferris, who were to have been wedded in December. The ceremony was performed Nov. 13, at the home of the bride on Geary street, when the Rev. W. H. Moreland tied the nuptial knot in the presence of a company confined to relatives and most intimate friends, recent family bereavement forbidding a more elaborate affair.

Information is desired of the whereabouts of any sailor who served on board the U. S. vessel Jamestown, at Sitka, Alaska, from Jan. 12, 1880, to May 24, 1881. Address Box 223, Boston, Mass.

Bvt. Lieut. Col. John W. Dillenback, Capt. 1st U. S. Art., was married on Nov. 23 to Miss Pauline Herring, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. P. Herring, of Watertown, N. Y. The wedding was a quiet one and took place at the residence of the bride's parents, the Rev. Allen Macy Dulles, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, officiating. The bridesmaids were Miss Annie Stephenson and Miss Mary Barrett, both of Pittsburg, Pa., college friends of the bride. The ushers were George Perry Dillenback, of New York, and Frederick Herring. The house decorations were pink and white chrysanthemums, palms and other plants—an elaborate and magnificent display. The bride's dress was white satin and point lace, and she carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley and white roses. The bridesmaids were attired in pink chiffon and carried bouquets of pink roses. A wedding reception was given after the ceremony. The bride's table was laid in front of the conservatory and was decorated with pink roses. The wedded couple were the recipients of many beautiful presents and of sincerest congratulations and good wishes from their many friends. In these congratulations all who know them will heartily join. The happy pair left on the 2:30 o'clock train for a wedding trip through the Southern States, which will end at Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, Tex., where Lieut. Col. Dillenback is due on Dec. 7.

The New York "Herald" of Tuesday says: "Mrs. Emeline H. Rudd, widow of Commodore John Rudd, of the United States Navy, a woman of education and refinement, and highly connected both here and abroad, was arrested in this city yesterday for theft and locked up in the police station at West New Brighton, S. I. She confessed. Actuated perhaps by stress of circumstances, or perhaps laboring under some affection of the mind, she took from the trunk of a woman in whose house she was staying, several pieces of jewelry, as well as costly wearing apparel, and on her finger, when arrested, she wore a little gold band, a cheap trinket which had belonged to a serving maid. Most of the property was recovered in pawnshops. Mrs. Rudd is about sixty-two years old. She has four grown up daughters, all of whom, I was told last night, have contracted brilliant marriages, two of them being the wives of titled officers in the British army, the others of officers in the British navy. She is rather fine looking, with good features and wavy iron gray hair, and dresses expensively, but in excellent taste. She left a note at the house in East Sixty-second street, addressed to Captain Alexander M. Smith, a retired officer in the United States Navy, also a boarder there. He found it when he reached home at four o'clock yesterday afternoon, and immediately went to Staten Island. He had been a life long friend of Commodore Rudd, and, as he told me last night, he was ready to do anything to aid her." Commodore John Rudd, a retired officer of the Navy, died Oct. 12, 1867. There is no retired officer of the Navy named Alex. M. Smith. There was an Acting Master of that name who was dismissed the service March 21, 1862. Mrs. Rudd was the second wife of Commodore Rudd, and is not the mother of his children.

Mr. Lewis Nixon, late of the Navy, is prominently mentioned for appointment as Dock Commissioner of New York. It would be an admirable appointment.

The grand jury has found seven indictments against J. G. Hewitt, late clerk in the Quartermaster's Department at Fort Sill, says a press dispatch from the West.

Lieut. A. C. Hodgson, U. S. N., wife and daughter arrived at Annapolis the 21st inst. Lieut. Hodgson has recently been ordered to the Naval Academy for duty.

Col. J. N. Wheelan, 8th U. S. Cav., sailed from New York Nov. 23, on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse for The Hague, Holland, where he will be stationed as Military Attaché to the United States Legation.

Lieut. John J. Knapp, U. S. N., was at Mare Island, Nov. 18, in connection with the investigation of charges made by veterans that they are discriminated against in the Board of Labor Employment on the yard.

A London correspondent reports that the German Emperor holds that he is the legal heir to the throne of England on the death of the Queen, he being the eldest child of the Queen's eldest, the Princess Royal.

Capt. John McClellan, 5th U. S. Art., of Fort Wadsworth; Capt. W. C. Buttler, 3d Inf., on college duty at New Brunswick, N. J., and Lieut. H. H. Benham, 2d Inf., of Fort Keogh, are recent visitors to friends at Governors Island, N. Y.

Lieut. K. W. Perry, U. S. Revenue Cutter service, according to advices from Port Townsend, Nov. 17, received a severe injury to his leg at Friday Harbor as he was disembarking from the launch Guard which he commands.

Lieut. Comdr. F. H. Delano, U. S. N., who has been abroad on leave, joins the Minneapolis at League Island, Pa., on Nov. 30 as executive officer, relieving Lieut. Comdr. E. W. Sturdy, who goes to the Wabash, at Boston, where he is ordered to report for duty Dec. 1 next.

Chaplain C. C. Bateman, U. S. A., on duty at Fort Sherman, contributed to the "Standard," of Chicago, an interesting article on Gen. W. H. Lytle, the soldier poet, who died of wounds received in battle and was the author of the memorable verses beginning, "I am dying, Egypt, dying."

Lieut. C. A. L. Totten, who has filled the world with more figures than alarm about the end of the world and the ruin of the Gentile kingdoms, has says the New York "Sun," at last taken a practical measure for carrying out his prophecies and making the world shut up shop. He writes verses.

Col. and Mrs. Worth and Miss Cecilia Miles were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Harrison Moore in their box at the Horse Show on Friday evening. Among the officers present during the week were: Maj. Gen. Miles, Gen. Corbin, Gen. Wesley Merritt, Col. Gillespie, Capt. Michler, Lieut. T. Bentley Mott.

Col. G. L. Gillespie, Corps of Engineers, and Mrs. Gillespie, of New York City, have tendered a reception to Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt, Commander of the Department of the East, which has been accepted for Saturday, Dec. 4. Many old friends will be present to greet the General on the occasion in question.

Capt. W. H. Whiting, U. S. N., and officers of the monitor Monadnock, at Mare Island, Cal., gave an enjoyable reception on board, Nov. 18. After dark the electric lights were turned on in the parti-colored globes which recently won first prize for decorations at San Diego, and the visitors were charmed with the beautiful effect.

Professor Zimmerman, leader of the Naval Academy Band, has not yet accepted the leadership of the Marine Band which has been tendered him. In case he declines to accept the position, it is probable that the place will be offered to Musician Larsen, of the Marine Band, who has been acceptably filling the position of leader of that organization since the resignation of Prof. Fancuilli.

A Fort Huachuca correspondent writes: "Capt. L. R. Hare, 7th U. S. Cav., has been granted leave to take out a hunting party from his troop. Mr. C. Lippincott of Philadelphia, who is a guest of Capt. Hare, will accompany this detachment. Mr. Lippincott is the head of the publishing company of that name of the Quaker City, and arrived here Nov. 11, accompanied by his charming daughter.

The New York "Times" tells that Piper Findlater, who is to get the Victoria cross "shot through both legs in an advance against a line of Indian tribesmen hurling a murderous fire, pulled himself into a sitting posture against a rock and blew his bagpipes right valiantly while the Gordon Highlanders went forward and captured the position from the enemy in a style that ought to draw another glorious tale from Rudyard Kipling. This deed of the piper's was but one of a series of splendid acts of personal bravery which have glorified the accounts of England's latest struggle with her refractory children of the hills."

The Surgeon General's Office of the War Department has been informed of the death, of yellow fever, of a private of the 1st Art. at Fort Barrancas, Fla., and the existence of three other cases at that post. In consequence of this outbreak of the fever the garrison at Fort Barrancas has been removed to a camp about three miles from the post where it is believed it will be totally isolated from infection. Owing to the lateness of the season it is not believed that the disease will gain much headway, and accordingly the troops will not be removed to Fort McPherson, as was originally intended in case of emergency. The Surgeon General has authorized the employment of the necessary number of immune civilian nurses to care for the infected soldiers.

There is but one more Army retirement for age in 1897, that of Lieut. Col. Clarence Edmund Bennett, 11th U. S. Inf., on Thursday next, Dec. 2. Col. Bennett, who is at present on duty at Fort Wayne, Mich., has a long and honorable military career, dating from 1855, when he was graduated from the U. S. Military Academy. He resigned from the regular Army, Sept. 1, 1860, and went to California, and soon resumed military service as Major of the 1st California Cavalry, being promoted Lieutenant Colonel in 1863. He rendered arduous service in California and New Mexico during the war, receiving at its close the brevet of Colonel. He was appointed 2d Lieutenant of the 6th U. S. Cavalry in 1866 and was made Captain of the 17th U. S. Infantry in January, 1867. He attained a Lieutenant-Colonelcy a few months ago.

The New York branch of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution, has adopted resolutions declaring that the society "does not approve nor adopt the proposed constitution of the Society of the American Revolution (the name of the proposed united society), but adheres to its charter and to the existing general Society of the Sons of the Revolution." The New York delegation was instructed to agree to no union which did not include a revision of the membership of both societies, and the question was referred back to the States. The New York society now numbers 1,050 members, and has \$25,000 of assets. The Empire State's Society, Sons of the American Revolution, on the contrary ratified the constitution of the proposed National Society of the American Revolution by a vote of 456 to 7, 384 votes being cast by proxy.

Lieut. Harry C. Hale, A. D. C. to Maj. Gen. Merritt, and Mrs. Hale spent Thanksgiving with relatives in Boston, Mass.

Under recent orders, Lieut. W. K. Wright, 16th U. S. Inf., changes base from Fort Sherman, Idaho, to Fort Spokane, Wash.

Lieut. F. Marsh, 1st U. S. Art., visiting in Brooklyn, N. Y., for some weeks past, will shortly return to Fort Barrancas, Fla.

Lieut. Comdr. A. P. Nazro, U. S. N., and Lieut. Geo. Barnett, U. S. Marine Corps, sailed for Genoa, Nov. 20, on the steamship *Normannia*.

Col. Thos. F. Barr, U. S. A., and Mrs. Barr, recent arrivals in Chicago, are comfortably quartered at the Chicago Beach Hotel in that city.

Capt. R. J. C. Irvine, 11th U. S. Inf., on duty in the War Records Office, and family are located for the winter at 1713 M street, Washington, D. C.

Capt. C. S. Roberts, 17th Inf., has returned to Columbus Barracks from a trip to West Jefferson, O., to look after a suitable target range for the troops at the post.

Lieut. E. S. Avis, 18th U. S. Inf., who has been on light duty at Fort McPherson, Ga., since June 23 last, will spend the winter on leave for the benefit of his health.

Lieut. C. C. Hearn, 4th U. S. Art., left Fort Washington, Md., this week for Cincinnati, O., and rumor has it that when he returns, about Dec. 10, he will bring a bride with him.

Lieut. A. C. Hodgson, U. S. N., who has been on sick leave at Price, Missouri, is now able to resume his duties and under recent orders has been assigned to duty at Annapolis, Md.

It is stated that Corp. John H. Tholan, of Capt. Dodd's Troop F, 3d U. S. Cav., has fallen heir to \$150,000, but will serve his time out. It expires in June, 1899. The resolve is heroic.

Mr. F. V. Watson, late Cadet U. S. M. A., in the second class, has just been elected treasurer of the junior class, New York University Law School, of which he is a prominent member.

Ensign A. A. Pratt, U. S. N., who recently arrived on the Lancaster from the South Atlantic station, has been detached and assigned to the monitor Terror at Hampton Roads, Va., for duty.

Capt. R. S. Woodson, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., in charge of Jackson Barracks, New Orleans, and the small detachment there for some time past, raised the quarantine at that post on Nov. 15. We are glad to know it.

The report of the proceedings of the twenty-eighth annual reunion of the Society of the Army of the Potowmack, recently issued, gives the oration in full delivered on this occasion by Maj. C. A. Woodruff, U. S. A. It will amply repay reading, especially if the reader be a veteran.

Gen. Frank Wheaton and Mrs. Wheaton, Gen. H. L. Abbot and Capt. S. M. Mills and Mrs. Mills, are recent visitors in Paris, France, where they attended a reception given by U. S. Ambassador Horace Porter and Mrs. Porter.

Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt, U. S. A., and staff, attended the reception given in New York on the evening of Nov. 19 by Lafayette Post 140, G. A. R., to Gen. J. P. S. Gobin, Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R., and to Albert D. Shaw, Commander of the Department of New York, G. A. R.

James A. Lind, of Mansfield, Mass., is suing his wife's parents, Maj. Jacob E. Burbank, U. S. A., and Mrs. Burbank, of Malden, Mass., for \$20,000 damages, charging them with alienating his wife's affections. His wife is suing him for divorce and there is litigation over the custody of their children.

Pvt. Charles Hammond, who has been a prisoner at Fort Sheridan since the session of the Capt. Lovering court of inquiry, made an attempt to escape Nov. 21, while marching between two armed sentries. He made a dash down a wooded embankment into a ravine, but was overtaken by the guard and taken back to the guardhouse.

Maj. J. W. Mac Murray, commandant of Fort Barrancas, Fla., has, owing to yellow fever breaking out at the post, been obliged to move his command into camp in the pine woods about a mile away. There has been one death, but the situation is improving. Capt. Gorgas is handling the yellow fever cases at the post and Capt. McCulloch is attending to the health of the camp.

The dire consternation created in the swim by the news of the orders to the 1st Infantry to leave for the Colorado post, Fort Logan, can be better imagined than described, for does not society in a large degree depend upon the soldier beau of that regiment to make their dances successful? Is not the matrimonial market largely indebted to it for the matches already made?—S. F. News Letter.

At the marriage of the Rev. George Granville Merrill, in Trinity Church, in Newport, Dec. 1, to Miss Pauline Georgine Dresser, daughter of the late Capt. George Warren Dresser, formerly of the U. S. Army, the best man is to be Mr. Alexander M. Hadden, and the ushers Mr. E. A. S. Lewis, Mr. Henry Barbey, Jr.; the Rev. Herbert Shipman, of West Point; Mr. Frederick Speden, and Mr. Frank W. Andrews, Jr.

There has been recently organized in New York City, the "Evening Telegram," a society called the Holy Land Dames of the New Netherlands and the Knights of the Legion of the Crown. Among the members is Mrs. May Banks Stacey, of No. 139 West Forty-first street. She is a prominent member of several clubs, including the New York Woman's Press Club, Political Study Club, Fortnightly Shakespeare Club, Professional Woman's Club, West End Republican Club, Club for Improvement of Speech, and the Daughters of the Revolution. Mrs. Stacey is the widow of Col. May H. Stacey, U. S. A., and a daughter of the late Thaddeus Banks, of Pennsylvania, and Delia Cromwell Reynolds, of Maryland. Her father, a distinguished lawyer, was the son of Gen. James Banks, of Revolutionary fame, who fought with Washington in the Duquesne War. His father was the Hon. Ephriam Banks, Auditor General of Pennsylvania, and first cousin to Elizabeth Patterson.

#### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

G. O. C.—A pardon for desertion can be given by the President of the United States. If given, it exempts the individual on whom it is bestowed from the punishment the law inflicts for a crime he has committed. (See Note 1, page 6, Military Laws of U. S., by Lieut. Col. Davis.) As a pardon has been granted to the man you mention, John Doe, he has nothing to fear, and need not "hide" himself. Having been discharged from the Army upon the receipt of the court martial order publishing his case, he cannot be tried for having escaped or for any other offense he may have committed while awaiting transportation to the Fort Leavenworth Military Prison.

"ENGINEER" asks: Before what board would an enlisted man in the Battalion of Engineers take the preliminary examination for promotion to 2d Lieutenant?

Answer.—Most likely before the annual board appointed by the Commanding General, Department of the East.

F. M. writes.—There is a friendly controversy among some of the officers of the National Guard of New Mexico in regard to an order issued by our Adjutant General assigning band for duty on the Governor and Commander-in-Chief's staff. Is there any precedent in the U. S. Army or Navy for such an order, leaving a regiment or battalion without a band; also, is there any instance in the U. S. Army where a Captain stationed with his troop at headquarters is placed in charge of band when 1st Lieutenant of same troop is Regimental or Battalion Adjutant? Answer.—The only time when the band is not with regimental headquarters in the U. S. Army is when all the companies of the regiment are not stationed at the same post. In such a case the band is occasionally ordered to other posts occupied by companies of the regiment for a few weeks at a time. There have also been instances in the Army recently where the band of a regiment was ordered to some distant point, but in every case the Adjutant, who is "ex officio" the Commander of the band was ordered with it. In this case, the order seems to be all right, inasmuch as the Adjutant is not an Extra 1st Lieutenant, as in the Army, but is a troop officer, and there is no reason apparent why the Captain of the troop should not command the band under such circumstances. It may be stated that the Commander-in-Chief of the U. S. Army, the President, has the undoubted right to order a band away from regimental headquarters to duty, say, at the White House. But we recall no such exercise of authority. Doubtless also, the same right is constitutionally vested in the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Territory of New Mexico.

L. K. H. asks: (1) Has the Navy or Army adopted the Maxim gun? Answer—No. (2) Has the Navy adopted a rapid-fire gun in place of the Hotchkiss or Driggs-Schroeder? Answer—No. (3) Are any guns made in the United States for foreign powers? Answer—Yes. (4) Who is the manufacturer or agent of the Franklin Iron Buoy as used by the Navy? Answer—The Bath Iron Works, Bath, Me.

CRESCENT.—Under present regulations Commissary Sergeants are appointed from Sergeants in the line who have served at least 5 years in the Army, including 3 years as non-commissioned officers, and usually from those who are less than 45 years of age.

S. F.—Write to Col. C. S. Montague, 1611 Marion street, Washington, D. C., who is the corresponding secretary of the Soldiers and Sailors' National Monument Association.

C. F. E.—While there is no impropriety in holding dress parade in the afternoon, Maj. Gen. Merritt in a General Order, issued in April last, directed "All drills and military exercises, including prescribed parades, will be held so far as practicable in the forenoon."

SOLDIER.—A serves 3 years and 3 months under G. O. 80, of 1890, remains in civil life 3 months, enlists, and at the end of 6 months receives pay for the 4th year of continuous service and consequently at the end of 18 months receives \$2.00 per month for 5 years' continuous service, when he has actually served only 4 years and 9 months, the Paymaster deciding so. B claims the Paymaster is wrong. Who is right? Answer—B is right and the Paymaster is wrong. Soldiers discharged under G. O. 80 of 1890, A. G. O., who re-enlist within three months after date of discharge, are entitled to \$15 per month for next nine months after re-enlistment and to \$16 per month during the following 12 months, after which they are entitled to \$2 per month for five years' continuous service.

J. H.—It has been decided that except in case of a capital operation involving the risk of life, a soldier cannot refuse to submit to medical treatment or surgical operation without subjecting himself to trial by court martial for wilfully avoiding treatment, the purpose of which is to enable him to perform the duties for which he enlisted.

#### WATERTOWN ARSENAL.

Gen. D. W. Flagler, Chief of Ordnance, made a visit to the Watertown, Mass., arsenal last week, where he was the guest of Maj. J. W. Reilly. The Boston "Globe" reports that Gen. Flagler expressed himself as extremely well satisfied with the condition of the plant and the improvements which have been completed since his last official visit. After inspecting the plant he paid Maj. Reilly a high compliment over the success of his efforts in establishing a high-grade gun carriage plant at Watertown. He stated that the officers of the Army and the War Department were strongly impressed with the importance of the Watertown plant, which was regarded as one of the most efficient and valuable in the country. He spoke particularly of the great success with which Maj. Reilly had met in carrying out and perfecting the plans of the Department for the construction of 12-inch gun carriages. He stated that the Department had been extremely fortunate in its choice of an official to carry on this difficult task. When the project of the construction of a 12-inch carriage of the disappearing type already perfected and in use with eight and 10-inch guns, was first broached, European gunnery and ordnance experts almost without exception denounced the thing as impracticable, and derided the possibility of its successful accomplishment. The work was, however, accomplished with entire success at the Watertown shops, and the carriage recently completed has undergone the most exhaustive tests with entire success. This fact alone is regarded as establishing beyond question the superiority of the gun-carriage plant at Watertown over any of the large European factories.

Gen. Flagler in his inspection gave particular attention to plans for the improvement of the arsenal plant. He is strongly in favor of increasing the capacity of the works by the duplication of the great machines, which are required in the manufacture of large-size carriages, and also of replacing some of the older machinery, which dates back before the establishment of the present plant, by larger and more powerful machinery. He received a number of suggestions from Maj. Reilly, and will urge an appropriation for the improvement of the arsenal plant in his next report.

Previous to visiting Watertown he attended a trial of the 12-inch gun carriage at the Sandy Hook proving grounds. A phenomenal record for rapidity for a gun of the heaviest type was established at this test, and the claim of the War Department officials that in the 12-inch disappearing gun and carriage they have the most effective coast defense weapon in use at the present time was verified. The trial was in every respect a success, and it was found that under actual service conditions 10 shots could be fired from the 12-inch gun in 16m. 57s. With no other carriage is such a record possible, and no other carriage even approximates such speed in handling guns of the largest caliber and heaviest weight. In comparison with this record, that of the hydraulic-lift carriage and platform is altogether out of date.

## ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

## NAVAL ACADEMY ALUMNI DINNER.

The first mess dinner of the winter of the Naval Academy Alumni Association of New York, took place at the Arena, New York City, on Nov. 18. About thirty members were present, including Adm. Sicard and Erben, Capt. Higginson, Comdr. Brownson, West, Swift and Miller, Lieut. Comdr. Field, and other officers, besides Capt. J. W. Miller, Messrs. Nixon, Barnard, Oliphant, J. E. Morse, Eyre, and others among the civilians. The vice-president, Park Benjamin, was in the chair, President R. M. Thompson being abroad.

The gathering was one of the most informal and enjoyable ever held. Set speeches were barred—but the talks in every instance were enjoyable and amusing. Mr. Lewis Nixon was called upon to explain why he ran for Alderman on the Tammany ticket at an expense of \$92, and how he liked it. Capt. J. W. Miller being requested to reply to congratulations on becoming a four-striper "without undue pride" admirably fulfilled the demand. "Don" Craven told why the Portsmouth had to go to sea last year with the New Jersey militia, and denied that she was a "Terror of the Sound," and that brick schooners habitually climbed steep beaches to avoid her. Capt. Brownson vainly essayed to explain what he did not know about a certain military drill of a plebe class feet upwards on the top floor of the "new building" and with much pathos remarked that no commandant of cadets could have known any less about it than he did. Capt. Higginson vividly described how the Housatonic was blown up by a torpedo. Former Midshipman (now Lieut. Comdr.) Field confessed to former Executive Officer (now Rear Adm.) Sicard, certain extraordinary performances on a practice ship, wherein he (Field) took part and which the Admiral had never before clearly comprehended. Lieut. Comdr. Field was tumultuously congratulated upon the fact that thirty-two years had elapsed. The Admiral himself delighted everyone, and especially the civilian members, with a cordial word of approval of the association and its aims.

And lastly Adm. Erben confronted with the question whether a saucy frigate with a smart crew was not just as good, if not better, than a floating machine shop, proceeded to spin the astonishing parable of the Marine Officer's Teeth. Nothing could be more dramatic than his story of how that official lost his lower set of false grinders while "diving with the girls at Hilo"—how he was sternly taken to task by the Captain for appearing on duty without teeth; how the ship's carpenter was sent for and ordered to supply the deficiency at once, and how that ingenious worthy concocted a new set out of sheet metal and whale ivory which were good enough to eat with if not to look at—winding up with the moral of the story in the application of it: "And that shows that you can't say much for a craft that's all full of machinery and doesn't carry a carpenter."

## ENGINEERS AS SOLDIERS.

To the Editor of the "Army and Navy Journal":

Dear Sir: Your editorial in the "Journal" of Sept. 25, on Gen. James Grant Wilson's remarkable analysis, wherein he tries to show that low standing at West Point is desirable for those who wish to become great commanders, seems to cover the ground pretty thoroughly, but as this question crops out every now and then, a few statistics tending to show the fallacy of such reasoning may be of interest to your readers.

To show that Gen. Wilson's idea is not a new one it is only necessary to recall the howl that was raised during the late war against West Point influence by those who wanted their political friends promoted without regard to their fitness, claiming that generals "were born, not made," and that their friends were the born ones—reminding us of the Puritanical syllogism: "Resolved, 1st: That the elect should inherit the earth," and "Resolved, 2d: That we are the elect."

Again, in 1895, I think, an article on Army Organization, by a distinguished officer, states something like the following: "It has been claimed that the duties of the engineers, relating more especially to the exact sciences, tend to disqualify them from high commands where great risks have to be taken." (This is the substance—not the exact words.) The statement is not correct, in that it was all military education that was denounced—not merely the engineers.

During the war a delegation called on President Lincoln and asked him to take the high commands out of the hands of West Pointers and give them to "born" generals, i. e., the political generals. After hearing what they had to say, Mr. Lincoln replied: "Well, I never thought West Point could put brains in a boy's head; neither do I think it will knock any out if they are there when he enters." I had this direct from one of the delegation, the late Gen. Gilman Marston. But, fortunately this question is not a matter of opinion; let the facts speak for themselves.

When the late war broke out, the Corps of Engineers and Topographical Engineers (which were united in 1862), numbered only about sixty-five members in all. Some had resigned and were engaged in civil engineering and other pursuits in civil life. The following table shows what became of them:

Engineer Officers who became General Officers during the late war—1, Andrews, G. L.; 2, Barnard; 3, Benham; 4, Cullom; 5, Emory; 6, Eustis; 7, Foster; 8, Franklin; 9, Fremont; 10, Gillmore; 11, Halleck; 12, Humphreys; 13, King, Rufus; 14, Mansfield; 15, McClellan; 16, Mc-Kenzie; 17, McPherson; 18, Meade; 19, Meigs; 20, Morell; 21, Morton; 22, Newton; 23, Parke; 24, Poe; 25, Pope; 26, Rosecrans; 27, Ruger; 28, Scammon; 29, Smith, W. F.; 30, Stevens, L. I.; 31, Tower; 32, Warren; 33, Weitzel; 34, Wood, T. J.; 35, Woodbury; 36, Whipple; 37, Wilson, J. H.; 38, Wright.

Engineer Officers who were killed in battle—1, Cross; 2, Dutton; 3, Meigs, J. R.; 4, Morton; 5, Mansfield; 6, O'Rorke; 7, Putnam; 8, Stevens, L. I.; 9, Wagner; 10, McPherson; Confederate—11, Smith, J. L. K.; 12, Beckham.

Engineer Officers who became Generals in Confederate service—1, Alexander, E. P.; 2, Anderson, J. R.; 3, Beauregard; 4, Boggs, W. R.; 5, Gilmer, Jeremy F.; 6, Hebert, Louis; 7, Hebert, Paul O.; 8, Johnston, J. E.; 9, Letterer; 10, Lee, R. E.; 11, Lee, G. W. C.; 12, Smith, G. W.; 13, Smith, M. L.; 14, Trapier, J. H.; 15, Whiting. General Officers who were Civil Engineers or teaching Civil Engineering when the war broke out—1, Barnes, James; 2, Buford, N. B.; 3, Curtis, S. R.; 4, Davies, Thos. A.; 5, Greene, G. S.; 6, Haupt, Herman; 7, Martin, J. H.; 8, Mitchell, O. M.; 9, Naglee, H. M.; 10, Raynolds, J. J.; 11, Roberts, B. S.; 12, Sherman, W. T.; 13, Smith, Wm. S.; 14, Tyler, Dan.

From this list we see that no less than 36 became general officers in the Union Armies, 15 in the Confederate Army, 12 were killed in service, and 14, graduates of the Military Academy, who were engaged in the theory or practice of engineering, became general officers. It is not claimed that all on the list were equally great commanders, but I doubt if the same number of equally good

ones were ever appointed from any other source whatever.

Avoiding invidious comparisons, I may suggest that it will amuse the intelligent schoolboy of the present day to learn that the study and practice of engineering had disqualify such officers as Gillmore, Humphreys, Mansfield, McPherson, Meade, Warren, Weitzel, J. E. Johnston, R. E. Lee, S. R. Curtis, O. M. Mitchell and W. T. Sherman from holding commands "where great risks had to be taken."

Mitchell, who set the example of cutting loose from his base and penetrated the Confederacy as far as Huntsville, and Sherman, who followed it up in his famous marches to the sea and to North Carolina, were engaged in the caution-persuading occupation of teaching engineering when the war broke out.

The crusade against military education was chiefly directed against one officer, viz., Gen. McClellan, and the chief instigators of this crusade were warriors like Horace Greeley, who did their fighting behind desks in New York. To them the war was a picnic—so proficient were they in military art and science that in ninety days they could organize, equip and drill an Army and put down the rebellion—on paper. When the Army was little better than a mob of raw recruits their cry was "On to Richmond!" and when a disciplined Army had at last been formed and had begun to gain some headway, they were for "peace at any price." I never have been a great admirer of Gen. McClellan, but I believe most of the criticisms on his conduct were based on the ignorance and unreasonable expectations of those who made them.

If the views of these critics of military education are correct, this Government of ours is but little better than a bunco steerer or a gold brick swindler. Young men are appointed to the Military Academy and provided with a course of studies, instructors, and all necessary appliances, and by means of rewards and punishments are induced to spend four years in hard study and military exercises; and for what purpose? "To disqualify them for high commands where great risks must be taken."

If these gentlemen are right, the instructors should warn cadets not to become too proficient in the course of studies prescribed for them.

W. H. K.  
Rock Island, Ill., Nov. 11, 1897.

## SERVICE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS.

For the benefit of our readers we republish the personnel of the committees of the Senate and House, which will have to do with service legislation during the approaching session:

Senate.—Coast Defenses: Messrs. Joseph R. Hawley, Connecticut; Redfield Proctor, Vermont; Julius C. Burrows, Michigan; Geo. W. McBride, Oregon; Marion Butler, North Carolina; Roger Q. Mills, Texas; Stephen M. White, California; James Smith, Jr., New Jersey.

Military Affairs: Messrs. Joseph R. Hawley, Connecticut; Redfield Proctor, Vermont; Geo. L. Shoup, Idaho; Wm. J. Sewell, New Jersey; Francis E. Warren, Wyoming; Stephen B. Elkins, West Virginia; Wm. R. Bate, Tennessee; Francis M. Cockrell, Missouri; John L. Mitchell, Wisconsin; Edward C. Walthall, Mississippi.

Naval Affairs: Messrs. Eugene Hall, Maine; Geo. C. Perkins, California; James McMillan, Michigan; Wm. E. Chandler, New Hampshire; James Smith, Jr., New Jersey; Augustus O'Bacon, Georgia; Benj. R. Tillman, South Carolina.

Appropriations: Messrs. Wm. B. Allison, Iowa; Eugene Hall, Maine; Shelby M. Cullom, Illinois; Henry M. Teller, Colorado; Matthew S. Quay, Pennsylvania; Richard F. Pettigrew, South Dakota; Geo. C. Perkins, California; Francis M. Cockrell, Missouri; Arthur P. Gorman, Maryland; Charles J. Faulkner, West Virginia.

House.—Military Affairs: Messrs. John A. T. Hull, Iowa; Benjamin F. Marsh, Illinois; Michael Griffin, Wisconsin; John H. Keacham, New York; Lucien J. Fenton, Ohio; Rowland B. Mahany, New York; Hugh R. Belknap, Illinois; John McDonald, Maryland; Walter P. Brownlow, Tennessee; William Sulzer, New York; Chas. H. Martin, North Carolina; Nicholas N. Cox, Tennessee; John J. Lentz, Ohio; James Hay, Virginia; Thomas M. Jett, Illinois, and Marcus A. Smith, Arizona.

Naval Affairs: Messrs. Charles A. Boutelle, Maine; Samuel G. Hildborn, California; Melville Bell, Rhode Island; G. E. Foss, Illinois; A. G. Dayton, West Virginia; J. H. Southard, Ohio; H. C. Loudenslager, New Jersey; R. B. Hawley, Texas; Thomas S. Butler, Pennsylvania; Amos J. Cummings, New York; Adolph Meyer, Louisiana; Parish Carter Tate, Georgia; T. S. Plowman, Alabama, and Robert N. Bodine, Missouri.

Appropriations: Messrs. Joseph G. Cannon, Illinois; Henry B. Bingham, Pennsylvania; William W. Grout, Vermont; Stephen A. Northway, Ohio; William A. Stone, Pennsylvania; Mahlon Pitney, New Jersey; James A. Hemerly, Indiana; James J. Belden, New York; Samuel S. Barney, Wisconsin; William H. Moody, Massachusetts; Samuel J. Pugh, Kentucky; Joseph D. Sayers, Texas; Alexander M. Dockery, Missouri; Leonidas F. Livingston, Georgia; Thomas C. McRae, Arkansas; John M. Allen, Mississippi, and John C. Bell, Colorado.

Militia: Messrs. Benjamin F. Marsh, Illinois; Case Broderick, Kansas; George Spalding, Michigan; Lucien J. Fenton, Ohio; Warren Miller, West Virginia; Edwin C. Burleigh, Maine; Edward E. Robbins, Pennsylvania; Samuel J. Barrows, Massachusetts; Rudolph Kleberg, Texas; John H. G. Vehslage, New York; John E. Fowler, North Carolina; William L. Stark, Nebraska, and Charles K. Wheeler, Kentucky.

## FORT ASSINNIBOINE.

Lieuts. Valentine and Rockenbach and Dr. Carter have returned from Helena, where they went as witnesses in the murder case. An enlisted man shot another at this post claiming that it was in self defense—to be proved. Dr. Fuller, the new Assistant Surgeon, arrived Monday at 3 a. m. with his bride. Some of the officers rode out yesterday with the hounds. Dr. Mason leaves to-night (Monday) for his new station, Fort Adams. The Chaplain, Mr. Anderson, and his wife, arrived last week. He held his first service Sunday, to some 300 men. He and his wife sing well, the latter playing on the organ. The sermon and his remarks were good and practical, and he will doubtless have a good influence over his people. Out-of-door drills are suspended, and will be for months to come, and thus when spring comes, those here hope for a change of station. It is estimated that officers who have been in this climate for a number of years are out of pocket some \$200 more each year for fuel than those in other climates. The 25th Infantry should thus have placed to their credit, for each officer, \$3,500 to \$4,000, spent beyond others more fortunately situated. Thursday a reception is to be given to the new arrivals. The St. Louis "Mirror," of Oct. 28, has an article on military affairs which should be read to be appreciated by those interested in the Army and its conduct. Though the thermometer has been down to zero that is in line

with the man out here who sent East for a thermometer which registered only 40 degrees below zero. He returned it, saying he did not wish a summer thermometer, so till that temperature is reached we should be mentally satisfied, and we are, if the wind don't blow. Gen. Wade's recommendation for the abandonment of the post "owing to long and severe winters, hardships on garrison, and short periods for instruction," meets with approval and shows an interest in the welfare of his command. Fortunately the happiness of a command is independent of climatic surroundings, if they are healthy, as they are here.

## REVENUE CUTTER FOOTBALL.

Charleston, S. C., Nov. 17, 1897.

During the stay here in Charleston of the practice ship Chase, occasioned by the yellow fever scare in Pensacola, where we are to spend the winter, we have been shown the greatest courtesy by the people of Charleston and every one aboard will be sorry when we sail for the South.

The football team of the cadets aboard has been very successful here. We first played the team of the Porter Military Academy and beat them, 14-0. Last May they beat us in baseball and so now we have evened old scores. We then played the Y. M. C. A. team here, one of the strongest in the State, and won by a score of 18-0. The Chase's team showed great improvement and put up a good game of football. A number of Charleston's fairies attended and wore the Chase's colors. The cadets played a snappy game and circled the Y. M. C. A. ends and bucked her heavy line for gains at will. The Y. M. C. A. found it impossible to get around the Chase's ends and simply worked the line for small gains.

Gondey, Bagley and Wolf did the best rushing for the cadets and Scott at center played horse with his 240 pound opponent. There are only fifteen cadets aboard, and it is surprising what a strong team has been developed.

The line-up of the teams was as follows:

Chase	Positions	Y. M. C. A.
Smith	Right End	Boykin
Peterson	Right Tackle	L. Halsey
Wheeler	Right Guard	James
Scott	Center	Bertorelli
Hinchey	Left Guard	Dwight
Prince	Left Tackle	Hunt
Hottet	Left End	Nathan
Gondey (Capt.)	Quarterback	Klatt
Wolf	Right Halfback	Davia
Blake	Left Halfback	M. Halsey
Bagley	Fullback	Whaley (Capt.)

Lieut. Edmonds, Navigating Officer, has left the Chase for construction duty on the new cutter for New York.

Lieut. H. L. Peckham has reported for duty aboard the Chase as an instructor.

Among the officers aboard, none were more pleased at our football victory than Lieut. T. L. Jenkins, who gave us his hearty support.

## FORT BLISS, TEXAS.

Nov. 19, 1897.

Capt. Charles L. Steele, 18th Inf., who has been relieved from a two years' detail in Mississippi, arrived at the post last week and reported for duty with his company.

Mrs. Emilie Tripler, of San Francisco, was a guest of her sister, Mrs. Clarence Bailey, for a few days last week.

Miss Nina Naff, of El Paso, was a guest of Mrs. Nathaniel McClure during Lieut. McClure's absence on practice march.

The friends of Lieut. J. Harry Duval are congratulating him on his recent appointment to a captaincy in the Commissary Department. Lieut. and Mrs. Duval will be greatly missed by the regiment they are leaving.

Mrs. Bailey gave an impromptu card party last week complimentary to her sister, Mrs. Tripler. The prizes were won by Mrs. Duval, Miss Evans and Mrs. Walton.

Mr. Dickman, whose recent marriage to Miss Wherry, daughter of Col. Wherry, 2d Inf., was such a society event at Newport, Ky., will make El Paso his future home after their wedding tour is over.

Philip Macomb, son of Capt. Macomb, 5th Cav., is suffering from blood poisoning in one of his hands, but while painful, no serious results are expected.

Mrs. Hunt, wife of Capt. Hunt, 10th Cav., and her two children, are visiting her sister, Mrs. Van Vitzah, at the post.

Mrs. Charles Hinton and Miss Pell have issued invitations to an afternoon card party in honor of Mrs. Hunt.

Mrs. Charles Steele and two children arrived at the post-to-day from Eastern Texas. Capt. Steele preceded them last week.

While the cavalry troop were in camp near Fularosa, New Mexico, on their practice march, Pvt. Mainard was shot by a recruit while hunting wild turkeys in the brush. He was brought into camp, but all of Dr. Willcox's efforts failed to save his life and he quietly expired the next day and was buried at Fularosa. Pvt. Mainard just before leaving on the march was heard to say to a comrade, "Well, this is my last march, as my time is out next week." The entire troop was much depressed by the accident.

The White Oaks Railroad, which runs through a portion of the reservation has at last begun work, and quite a small army of men are employed on it.

The cavalry troop returned this week from a practice march up into New Mexico.

Capt. and Mrs. Macomb gave a dinner yesterday in honor of Capt. and Mrs. J. H. Duval and Mrs. Baldwin.

Cos. D and H, with Col. Bailey, Capt. Charles Hinton, Dr. Charles Willcox, Lieut. Lowe, Lieut. Grubbs and Lieut. Walton, left the post this week on a practice march, their destination being Fort Hancock. They were accompanied by the band, which will no doubt make their trip more enjoyable, if anything can lighten the discomforts of a fifty-mile promenade through the sand and dust up to one's shoe tops.

Fort Hancock was sold recently to a cattle man for a thousand dollars. So goes the last of the small isolated posts of Texas.

Mrs. Parke, widow of the late Col. John B. Parke, will spend the winter in Washington with her sister, Mrs. James W. Nightingale, at 1702 L street, N. W.

With the proposed increase in the artillery arm will come an order of things astonishing in results; that is, if promotion is confined to that arm. One hundred and fifteen officers receive promotion; the entire list of 2d Lieutenants (65), will be advanced and still leave twenty-one vacancies among the 1st Lieutenants. Ninety-one original vacancies will be created in the list of 2d Lieutenants; an entire new list, in fact. May the fondest hopes be realized.

## THE ARMY.

RUSSELL A. ALGER, Secretary of War.  
GEO. D. MEIKLEJOHN, Assistant Secretary.

H. Q. A., A. G. O., Nov 22, 1897.

Appointments, promotions, retirements, transfers, casualties, etc., of commissioned officers of the U. S. A. recorded in the A. G. O. during the week ending Saturday, Nov. 20, 1897.

## Appointments.

## Subsistence Department.

Col. William H. Bell, Asst. Commy. Gen. of Sub., to be Commissary General of Subsistence with the rank of Brigadier General, Nov. 14, 1897, vice Sullivan, retired from active service.

1st Lieut. J. Harry Duval, 18th Inf., to be Commissary of Subsistence with the rank of Captain, Nov. 15, 1897, vice Smith, promoted.

## Promotions.

## Subsistence Department.

Lieut. Col. William A. Elderkin, Asst. Commy. Gen. of Sub., to be Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence with the rank of Colonel, Nov. 15, 1897, vice Bell, appointed Commissary General of Subsistence.

Maj. John F. Weston, Commy. of Sub., to be Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, Nov. 15, 1897, vice Elderkin, promoted.

Capt. Oskaloosa M. Smith, Commy. of Sub., to be Commissary of Subsistence with the rank of Major, Nov. 15, 1897, vice Weston, promoted.

## Medical Department.

Maj. Peter J. A. Cleary, Surg., to be Deputy Surgeon General with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, Nov. 15, 1897, vice Waters, retired from active service.

Capt. Charles Richard, Asst. Surg., to be Surgeon with the rank of Major, Nov. 15, 1897, vice Cleary, promoted. To be Assistant Surgeon with the rank of Captain, after five years' service in conformity with the act of June 23, 1874.

1st Lieut. Paul F. Straub, Asst. Surg., Nov. 4, 1897.

## Retirements.

By operation of law, section 1, act of June 30, 1882. Brig. Gen. Thomas C. Sullivan, Commy. Gen. of Sub., Nov. 14, 1897.

Lieut. Col. William E. Waters, Deputy Surg. Gen., Nov. 15, 1897. For disability incident to the service, section 1251, Revised Statutes.

1st Lieut. James O. Green, 25th Inf., Nov. 15, 1897.

Commission vacated by new appointment.

By Brig. Gen. William H. Bell, Commy. Gen. of Sub., his commission as Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence with the rank of Colonel, Nov. 15, 1897.

## Casualties.

Maj. Charles H. Hoyt, retired, died Nov. 15, 1897, at San Remo, Italy.

1st Lieut. Alfred B. Jackson, 9th Cav., died Nov. 19, 1897, at Lincoln, Neb.

2d Lieut. Gordon Voorhies, 4th Cav., resigned Nov. 15, 1897.

## Correction.

In list for week ending Saturday, Nov. 13, 1897. For Assistant Surgeon George Raunchfuss read George Rauchfuss.

## Memorandum.

At his own request the word "junior" is dropped from the name of—

Addl. 2d Lieut. Winfield S. Overton, 1st Art.

SAM'L BRECK, A. G.

G. O. 25, Nov. 17, 1897, Dept. Cal.

Announces that the months of December, January, February and March are designated as the period for the theoretical instruction of this command in lyceums, schools for non-commissioned officers, and post schools.

## STAFF DEPARTMENTS.

Leave for fifteen days is granted Maj. S. W. Groesbeck, Judge Adv. (S. O. 113, D. C., Nov. 16.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Department are ordered: Capt. Isaac P. Ware, Asst. Surg., from duty at Fort Grant, Arizona Territory, and will report in person, upon the expiration of his present leave, to the C. O., Benicia Barracks, Cal., for duty. Capt. Merritt W. Ireland, Asst. Surg., will be relieved from duty at Benicia Barracks, Cal., upon the arrival of Capt. Ware, and will then proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for duty. (H. Q. A., Nov. 20.)

Capt. Charles R. Greenleaf, Asst. Surg. Gen., is detailed as a member of the examining board appointed to meet at San Francisco, Cal., vice Lieut. Col. Johnson V. D. Middleton, Deputy Surg. Gen., relieved. (H. Q. A., Nov. 20.)

1st Lieut. Tracy C. Dickson, O. D., will make one visit during the month of November, and not exceeding two visits during the month of December, 1897, to the works of the Colt's Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Company, Hartford, Conn., on official business pertaining to the inspection of Gatling guns, caliber 30. (H. Q. A., Nov. 22.)

Leave for seven days, with permission to apply for an extension of sevendays is granted to Capt. H. R. Stiles, Asst. Surg. (Fort Preble, Nov. 22.)

Ord. Sgt. J. R. Neaves will proceed to Fort Winthrop, Mass. (Fort Washington, Nov. 22.)

Act. Hosp. Steward H. W. Riess and Pvt. J. J. Moran, Hosp. Corps, will accompany detachment to Finn's Point, N. J. (Washington Barracks, Nov. 22.)

The leave for seven days granted Capt. H. R. Stiles, Asst. Surg., is extended seven days. (S. O. 270, D. E., Nov. 24.)

Ord. Sgt. Sherwood L. Stanley, will report to the C. O., Fort Trumbull, Dec. 17, for discharge and subsequent re-enlistment. Upon re-enlistment Ord. Sgt. Stanley will return to Fort Griswold, Conn. (S. O. 270, D. E., Nov. 24.)

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Rudolph G. Ebert, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., Fort Missoula, Mont. (S. O. 141, D. D., Nov. 13.)

Leave for one month is granted Maj. William F. Tucker, Paymr., U. S. A., St. Paul, Minn. (S. O. 142, D. D., Nov. 16.)

Ord. Sgt. John J. Sweeney (appointed Nov. 17, 1897, from 1st Sgt., Troop B, 6th Cav.), will be sent from Fort Leavenworth, Kan., to fort at Ship Island, Miss., to relieve Ord. Sgt. Edward Smyth, who will be sent to Jackson Barracks, La., to await retirement. (H. Q. A., Nov. 18.)

Leave for twenty days to take effect about Dec. 1, is granted Lieut. Col. Henry R. Tilton, Deputy Surg. Gen. (S. O. 143, D. D., Nov. 17.)

Commy. Sgt. Charles Stephan, now at Fort Delaware, Del., will be sent to Fort McIntosh, Tex., for duty. (H. Q. A., Nov. 23.)

Post Q. M. Sgt. August Kurleemann, now at Fort

Walla Walla, Wash., will be sent to Finn's Point, N. J., for duty. (H. Q. A., Nov. 23.)

The following changes of station of Ordnance Sergeants are ordered: Ord. Sgt. Joseph R. Neaves, from Fort Washington, Md., to Fort Winthrop, Mass.; to relieve Ord. Sgt. August Horn, who will proceed to Fort Washington, Del. (H. Q. A., Nov. 18.)

## CAVALRY, ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY.

## 1st CAVALRY.—COLONEL ABRAHAM K. ARNOLD.

Addl. 2d Lieut. Thomas A. Roberts, 1st Cav., will be relieved from duty at Fort Riley, Kan., and will then proceed to Fort Huachuca, Ariz., for assignment to duty with Troop I, 1st Cav. (H. Q. A., Nov. 22.)

The retirement from active service on Nov. 21, 1897, of Lieut. Col. James Jackson, 1st Cav., is announced. (H. Q. A., Nov. 22.)

## 2d CAVALRY.—COLONEL GEORGE G. HUNTT.

The extension of ordinary leave of absence granted 2d Lieut. Thomas F. Howard, 2d Cav., is changed to an extension on surgeon's certificate of disability, and as such is further extended three months. (H. Q. A., Nov. 22.)

## 3d CAVALRY.—COLONEL SAMUEL B. M. YOUNG.

1st Lieut. Oren B. Meyer, 3d Cav., is detailed as Judge Advocate on the G. C. M. convened at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, vice 1st Lieut. Arthur Thayer, 3d Cav., relieved. (S. O. 204, D. M., Nov. 16.)

## 6th CAVALRY.—COLONEL SAMUEL S. SUMNER.

Leave for three days is granted 2d Lieut. W. C. Short, 6th Cav. (Fort Myer, Nov. 18.)

Capt. William Baird, 6th Cav., report before the retiring board at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for examination. (H. Q. A., Nov. 18.)

## 7th CAVALRY.—COLONEL EDWIN V. SUMNER.

Maj. T. C. Lebo, 7th Cav., is granted leave for seven days to date from Nov. 11. (Fort Myer, Nov. 17.)

## 8th CAVALRY.—COLONEL JOHN M. BACON.

Leave for three months, to take effect on or about Dec. 10, is granted 2d Lieut. Albert E. Saxton, 8th Cav. (H. Q. A., Nov. 18.)

## 9th CAVALRY.—COLONEL DAVID PERRY.

Leave for two months, to take effect when his services can be spared, is granted 1st Lieut. Michael M. McNamee, 9th Cav. (H. Q. A., Nov. 18.)

## 1st ARTILLERY.—COLONEL ROYAL T. FRANK.

Capt. J. F. Rooney, C, 1st Art., is detailed Post Exchange Steward. (Sullivan's Island, Nov. 16.)

Pvt. Krieg, L, 1st Art., died of yellow fever at Fort Barrancas, Fla., on Nov. 18.

Capt. C. T. Knapp has been promoted Sergeant, and Pvt. A. Gerker appointed Corporal in Bat. A, 1st Art.

Leave for one month, to take effect about Nov. 4, with permission to apply for an extension of sixteen days, is granted 1st Lieut. Adam Slaker, 1st Art. (S. O. 128, D. T., Nov. 20.)

Leave for two days is granted 2d Lieut. Alston Hamilton, 1st Art. (Washington Barracks, Nov. 15.)

## 2d ARTILLERY.—COLONEL A. C. M. PENNINGTON.

The following transfers in the 2d Art. are ordered: 1st. Lieut. Victor H. Bridgman, from Bat. H to Bat. I; 1st Lieut. Richmond P. Davis, from Bat. I to Bat. H. (H. Q. A., Nov. 22.)

## 3d ARTILLERY.—COLONEL M. P. MILLER.

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect on or about Nov. 22, is granted 1st Lieut. Archibald Campbell, 3d Art. (S. O. 113, D. C., Nov. 16.)

Capt. W. P. Vose, Geo. Mitchell, J. C. Scantling, and A. C. Taylor, and Lieuts. E. St. J. Greble, A. F. Curtis and H. F. Jackson, will report for instruction in First Aid to Injured. (Fort Adams, Nov. 17.)

## 4th ARTILLERY.—COLONEL FRANCIS L. GUENTHER.

Leave for three days is granted 2d Lieut. L. S. Miller, 4th Art. (Fort Washington, Nov. 19.)

The funeral of Warren S. Mann, late Private of Bat. I, 4th Art., took place with military honors at Fort Monroe on Nov. 15.

1st Lieut. A. B. Dyer, 4th Art., is designated to command the detachment ordered to Finn's Point. (Washington Barracks, Nov. 22.)

1st Sgt. Thomas Lippincott, A, 4th Art., will act as Post Sergeant Major; Corp. G. P. Irwin will perform duties of Ordnance Sergeant. (Fort Washington, Nov. 22.)

## 5th ARTILLERY.—COLONEL JOHN I. RODGERS.

Sgt. R. A. McDonald, A, 5th Art., is relieved as Acting Ordnance Sergeant. (Fort Hamilton, Nov. 19.)

Sgt. Thos. E. Bourchier, H, 5th Art., and guard will proceed with prisoner to Fort Columbus. (Fort Hamilton, Nov. 19.)

## 1st INFANTRY.—COLONEL EVAN MILES.

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect on the 10th inst., is granted 1st Lieut. Frank O. Ferris, 1st Inf. (S. O. 110, D. C., Nov. 8.)

Co. 1st Inf., will change station from Benicia Barracks to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., on Saturday, the 20th instant. (S. O. 113, D. C., Nov. 16.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Thomas Connolly, 1st Inf., is extended six months, on account of sickness. (H. Q. A., Nov. 23.)

## 2d INFANTRY.—COLONEL JOHN C. BATES.

Capt. Abner Pickering, 2d Inf., is relieved from the duties assigned him in par. 1, S. O. No. 138, c. s., D. D., and 1st Lieut. Thomas H. Wilson, 2d Inf., Fort Yates, N. D., is detailed to witness the issues of annuity goods to the Indians at the Standing Rock Agency, N. D. (S. O. 142, D. D., Nov. 16.)

Leave for one month, to take effect between Dec. 10 and 25, 1897, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted Capt. Abner Pickering, 2d Inf., Fort Yates, N. D. (S. O. 142, D. D., Nov. 16.)

## 3d INFANTRY.—COLONEL MELVILLE A. COCHRAN.

Chief Musician Ludwig Kinne, having re-enlisted, his rank is continued from original date of appointment, Nov. 21, 1884. (6th Inf., Nov. 17.)

Leave for four days is granted Capt. G. B. Walker, 6th Inf. (Fort Thomas, Nov. 19.)

Lance Corp. L. J. Butterfield, C, 6th Inf., has been promoted Corporal.

## 9th INFANTRY.—COLONEL WILLIAM H. POWELL.

Sgt. John E. Hecke, Co. H, 9th Inf., tried by general court martial at Madison Barracks and found guilty of assault and battery with intent to kill Pvt. Brown, of the same company, was sentenced to be dishonorably discharged and to be confined at hard labor for seven years. Maj. Gen. Merritt approves the sentence and directs its execution; as much of it as provides for confinement at hard labor, at the U. S. Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kan.

Sgt. F. Young, G, 9th Inf., and guard, will conduct

a prisoner to the U. S. Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kan. (Madison Barracks, Nov. 19.)

Capt. John Maguth has been promoted Sergeant, and Pvt. L. J. Joralemon appointed Corporal in Co. A, 9th Inf. 2d Lieut. F. L. Munson, 9th Inf., is detailed counsel in case before G. C. M. (Madison Barracks, Nov. 21.)

The following transfers are made at the request of the officers concerned: 1st Lieut. John Baxter, Jr., from the 9th Inf. to the 5th Inf., Co. E; 1st Lieut. Francis H. Schoeffel, from the 5th Inf. to the 9th Inf., Co. F. (H. Q. A., Nov. 23.)

## 11th INFANTRY.—COLONEL ISAAC D. DE BUSSY.

The following appointment was, on Nov. 13, made in Co. G, 11th Inf.: Lance Corp. Hugh O'Connor to be Corporal, vice O'Sullivan, discharged.

Leave for three months, to take effect on or about Dec. 10, is granted 2d Lieut. Milton M. McGrew, 11th Inf. (H. Q. A., Nov. 18.)

## 13th INFANTRY.—COLONEL ALFRED T. SMITH.

Addl. 2d Lieut. J. F. Brady, 13th Inf., is relieved from temporary duty with Co. E. (Fort Niagara, Nov. 18.)

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about Nov. 29, 1897, is granted 1st Lieut. Peter C. Harris, Q. M., 13th Inf. (H. Q. A., Nov. 22.)

Pvt. William Hoefflin, D, 13th Inf., has been appointed Corporal.

Leave for four days is granted to 2d Lieut. F. W. Fuhrer, 13th Inf. (Fort Columbus, Nov. 23.)

2d Lieut. William Newman, 13th Inf., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the Jesse Mai Aydelott College, Tullahoma, Tenn. (H. Q. A., Nov. 18.)

## 16th INFANTRY.—COLONEL HUGH A. THEAKER.

The extension of leave granted Capt. William Lassiter, 16th Inf., is further extended seven days. (H. Q. A., Nov. 22.)

To encourage the holding of the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition at the city of Omaha in the State of Nebraska during the year 1898, Capt. Henry C. Ward, 16th Inf., is detailed to represent the War Department as a member of the Board of Management of the exhibit by the Government of the United States to be made at said Exposition, vice Capt. Alfred C. Sharpe, 22d Inf., relieved at his own request. (H. Q. A., Nov. 20.)

## 17th INFANTRY.—COLONEL JOHN S. POLAND.

2d Lieut. D. P. Cordray, 17th Inf., is granted seven days' leave. (Columbus Barracks, Nov. 18.)

## 18th INFANTRY.—COLONEL DAVID D. VAN VALZAH.

Leave for six months on account of sickness, is granted 1st Lieut. Edward S. Avis, 18th Inf. (H. Q. A., Nov. 18.)

## 19th INFANTRY.—COLONEL SIMON SNYDER.

The officers and enlisted men of the 19th Inf. are highly delighted over the compliments which Lieut. Col. P. D. Vroom, Inspr. Gen., extended to them during his recent inspection of Fort Wayne, says the "Free Press." The drilling and marching of the battalion exceeded anything of like description, "considering the ground over which they had to march," that he had witnessed during his career as a soldier. The post he regards as one of the banner posts of the country, and the quarters are superior to those of Fort Sheridan, Ill. He was undecided as to which company he would give the credit for having the cleanest and best appearing quarters.

William Hulskoter, formerly a member of the 19th Inf., died at Jacksonville, Ill., Nov. 9. Hulskoter, who was a pensioner, disappeared rather mysteriously from the city early in September, leaving a wife and child in rather destitute circumstances. A few days after leaving Detroit he was found unconscious beside a river near Jacksonville. He had been robbed of everything, even to his shoes.

## 21st INFANTRY.—COLONEL JACOB KLINE.

Leave for seven days is granted 1st Lieut. F. J. Keran, 21st Inf. (Plattsburgh Barracks, Nov. 19.)

Leave for seven days, with permission to apply for an extension of eight days, is granted 2d Lieut. L. M. Mulligan, 21st Inf. (Plattsburgh Barracks, Nov. 19.)

2d Lieut. William M. Morrow, 21st Inf., is detailed Judge Advocate of the general court martial at Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y., vice 2d Lieut. Louis M. Nuttman, 21st Inf., relieved from that duty. (S. O. 269, D. E., Nov. 23.)

## 22d INFANTRY.—COLONEL CHARLES A. WIKOFF.

Leave for twenty days is granted 1st Lieut. George J. Godfrey, 22d Inf., Fort Crook, Neb. (S. O. 105, D. P., Nov. 16.)

The following promotions and appointments were on Nov. 16 made in Co. H, 22d Inf.: Corp. Frank Miller to be Sergeant; Lance Corp. William A. Magee, to be Corporal.

2d Lieuts. Hugh La F. Applewhite, Edgar T. Conley, 15th Inf.; 2d Lieut. James A. Lynch, 15th Inf., Judge Adv. (S. O. 98, D. C., Nov. 12.)

## RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

The following enlisted men are placed upon the retired list: Corp. James Greer, Co. E, Battalion of Engineers, West Point, N. Y.; Corp. John Yeager, Detachment of Ordnance, Augusta Arsenal, Ga.; Pvt. Henry A. Blake, Hosp. Corps, Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark. (H. Q. A., Nov. 20.)

## TO JOIN POSTS.

The artillery encampment ordered at Fort Point, Presidio Reservation, Cal., by G. O. 24, c. s., D. C., will be discontinued on Saturday, Nov. 13, on which day the batteries assembled at the encampment will return to their respective posts. Co. E, 1st Inf., on temporary duty at Alcatraz Island, will, on the same day, return to its station, The Presidio of San Francisco. (S. O. 111, D. C., Nov. 11.)

## ADDITIONAL ARMY ORDERS.

The funeral of 1st Lieut. A. B. Jackson, 9th Cav., will take place from St. Paul's Church, Boston, Nov. 23. Bat. M, 2d Art., will furnish escort and body bearers, under command of 1st Lieut. E. H. Catlin. Maj. Carle A. Woodruff, Capt. J. R. Kean, Capt. A. D. Schenck and 1st Lieut. S. Smith, will act as pall bearers. (Fort Warren, Nov. 22.)

Three months' sick leave is granted 2d Lieut. Frederick B. Shaw, 5th Inf. 1st Lieut. Edward T. Whinston, 19th Inf., is ordered to Fort Leavenworth for medical treatment. Four months' extension of sick leave is granted 2d Lieut. Kenzie W. Walker, 9th Cav. (H. Q. A., Nov. 26.)

G. O. 65, A. G. O., honorably mentions the following officers and enlisted men as having distinguished themselves by specially meritorious conduct: Maj. Louis M. Mans, Surg.; Pvt. Reese; A. McGowen, Bat. L, 4th Art.; and Pvt. Ellis Kritzer, Bat. D, 3d Art.; Pvt. Joseph C. Saxon, Bat. M, 5th Art.; Pvt. Charles Swope, Co. D, 1st Inf.; Pvt. Louis Klapprott, Bat. B, 5th Art.; and Capt. Selden A. Day, 5th Art.; 1st Sgt. George E. Hughes, Troop H, 8th Cav.; Sgt. Harry N. Dickinson, Troop C, 1st Cav.; Corp. Samuel E. Grim, Co. H, 21st Inf.; Pvt. Lyman Fifield, Co. F, 21st Inf.

G. O. 66, Nov. 24, A. G. O., directs that the two batteries of 10-inch guns on Staten Island, near Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., now designated as Clifton and Ravenna batteries, with any adjacent defenses yet to be built will be designated as Fort Newton, in honor of the late Gen. John Newton, Chief of Engineers.

## RANK OF ENGINEERS

In the proposed line of the Navy the Engineers will not be included in flag rank. Of the 70 Captains, the Engineers will have the following numbers: 22, Inch; 27, Buehler; 35, Allen; 37, Melville; 41, Triley; 44, Rearick; 48, Able; 51, Adamson—(Vacancies 10 per annum); 55, Burnap; 58, Andrade; 59, Lowe. In the 112 Commanders they will have the following numbers: 39, Robinson; 40, Harris; 50, McConnell; 52, Stivers; 53, Kirby; 57, Entwistle; 62, Aston; 65, Chasmar; 67, Windsor; 71, Ross; 73, Roelker; 78, Ford; 84, Hannum; 87, Engard; 88, Smith—(Vacancies 16 per annum); 94, Habighurst; 95, Bates; 97, Milligan; 100, Baird; 102, Inch; 103, Webster.

In the 170 Commanders the numbers will be: 16, Stevenson; 27, Nauman; 139, 140, 141, Galt, Barton, Dening; 157, Ransom; 167, Parks (vacancies 25 per annum). Lieutenants—20, Bailey; 27, Warburton; 55, Dunning; 56, Reed; 57, Hall, R. T.; 108, Schell; 115, Burd (vacancies 35 per annum); 137, Macfarland; 148, Leonard; 184, Kaemerling; 192, Moritz; 206, Theiss; 214, Winchell; 217, Dyson; 220, Herbert; 221, Halstead; 267 to 270, McKean, Hayes, Jones, Bush; 209, Koester, Lieutenants, Junior Grade—6, Beach; 7, Stickney; 17, Nutton; 19, Patton; 23, Danforth; 28, Offley; 37, Holmes; 44, Price; 56, Dismukes; 60, Robison; 65, Rowen; 67, Reed; 71, Enrich; 76, Meiermann; 78, Shepard; 85, Laws; 86, Hartrath; 91, Porter, 100, Crank; 101, Moses; 104, Hasbrouck; 106, Ball; 109, Kellogg; 110, Allen; 118, Price, H. B.; 120, Trench; 125, Read; 129, Brady; 130, Cook; 137 to 140, Pollock, Proctor, Ryan Morris; 141, Wells; 147, Hudgings; 151, McMorris; 153, Hinds; 155, Moody; 157, James; 159, Chappell; 160, Reeves; 163, Cooper; 165, Baker; 166, Lyon; 168, Cone; 171, Winship; 181, De Lany.

The trial of the U. S. Winslow will take place on Tuesday next. The board report as the result of the first trial of the Winslow that she is underofficered and undermanned. The board on the final trial of the Winslow, finds her underofficered and undermanned. The vessel under all circumstances behaved well, being very heavy and rolling and pitching but few degrees. Her high freeboard forward adds greatly not only to the comfort of her men, but to her seagoing efficiency and power of fighting her guns under all circumstances. The board was particularly impressed with the appearance of the vessel in all departments, her fine condition and efficiency of her crew reflecting great credit upon commanding, executive and other officers, and affording conspicuous proof of the care bestowed upon the ship. The guns of the main and secondary battery fire satisfactorily. In several cases the electrical firing failed to work the large guns. The report on the final trial of the torpedo boat Foote finds that the guns were fired without injury to gun mounts, or structure of vessel. Under natural draft the vessel made for one hour 18.12 knots.

Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt, commanding the Department of the East, has ordered 1st Lieut. A. B. Dyer, 4th Art., with a detachment of 25 enlisted men of Battery I, 4th Art., to garrison Finn's Point, N. J. Upon arrival at that station, Lieut. Dyer will station a proper guard at Fort Delaware, Del., to protect and care for the Government property at that post.

The French are reported to have secured a new and "wonderful" quick-firing gun, and detachments from different artillery regiments are "being sent to Chalons for instruction in handling it."

Bismarck possesses no fewer than 482 different crosses and decorations. Some ingenious individual has calculated that, in order to be able to wear all these at once, the Prince would have to have a chest measurement of 21 feet.

The launching of the battleship Kearsarge will take place at Newport News about the middle of January. The casting made for the rudder of the Illinois will probably be substituted temporarily for that of the Kentucky in which defects have been found. The Kentucky will be launched with the Kearsarge.

## THE LOVERING COURT MARTIAL.

The general court martial for the trial of Capt. Leonard A. Lovering, 4th U. S. Inf., on charges alleging maltreatment of Pvt. Charles Hammond, 21st Inf., a general prisoner, duly organized at Fort Sheridan on Nov. 22, with Gen. Wade as president and Lieut. Col. E. Hunter as Judge Advocate. Lieut. J. J. Bernard and Sgt. Brainerd testified as to what they had seen Capt. Lovering do to Hammond between the guard house and the court martial room. The man himself was witness in his own behalf on Nov. 23. His testimony is reported as follows: Questions relating to his personal history before he entered the Army he refused to answer, because, as he said, "They have no bearing on this case." He nearly doubled the number of sword thrusts mentioned by other witnesses and showed the scars.

Judge Advocate Hunter said to him:

"Tell what orders you received on the morning of Oct. 9, and relate what followed."

"I was told I was wanted at the summary court room," he replied, "but I said I would not go, and after that message had been repeated to Capt. Lovering he came to my cell and told me to get out and walk. He gave the order, 'Yank that man out,' when I again refused, and as I was part way out of the cell door he prodded me twice with his sword and then stepped past me into the cell and kicked me in the shoulders."

"He stepped over me as I lay on the floor and gave me two more prods in the left side. He also gave me another order to walk, but I did not answer. Then the rope was tied upon my feet and I was dragged over the curbs, sidewalks and road, up and down steps, until I reached the court room in the Adjutant's office."

"When you refused to walk to the court did anyone ask you for your reasons?" he was asked.

"Members of the guard asked me," replied Hammond, "and I told them I thought I ought to be tried for the first offense before I was tried for the second. The first offense was that of leaving my barracks at Plattsburgh, N. Y., without leave."

"You say you were stabbed six times," said the attorney. "Were those stabs mere pin scratches, or are you scarred for life?"

"I will bear the marks to my grave," said Hammond. "The attorney expressed a desire to see the scars, and Hammond exhibited four marks, two on each thigh, and the court. One of the others was on his right hand, and a minor one was on the shoulder."

Pvt. Waddell said he was in the guard room on Oct. 8 and heard a struggle in the cell room. He saw Hammond being dragged by the arms to the door and he went in.

"After you had gone into the cell room did you receive orders to stab Hammond with your bayonet?" the Judge Advocate asked.

"I received orders from the officer of the day, Capt. Lovering, to fix my bayonet and to prod the prisoner. I went to Hammond and told him my orders. He replied that I could run my bayonet through him. Capt. Lovering sent Sgt. Brainerd for a rope. A non-commissioned officer tied Hammond's feet while I sat on the prisoner."

"Were you present at the dragging?" he was asked.

"Yes," Waddell answered. "I helped drag Hammond for twenty yards."

The witness said Hammond was prodded before and after he left the guard house. Gen. Wade asked in what part of the body Hammond was stabbed. Waddell said on the hand.

"Where was his hand?" said Gen. Wade.

"His hands were crossed behind his head to keep it from dragging on the ground," said Waddell.

"Are you certain that the thrust was made for the hand?" asked Gen. Wade.

"I think Capt. Lovering meant to stab Hammond on the hand," was the reply.

The witness gave the impression that Lovering had tried to make the prisoner uncross his hands so his head would drag.

Pvt. Snyder told of helping to drag the prisoner after the procession had gone one hundred yards. He said the guards were commanded to march in double time.

"Do you think there was any other way in which Hammond could have been taken to the court?" was asked by the Judge Advocate.

"Yes," said the witness. "There was a cart, and I think this could easily have been drafted into service."

On Wednesday, Post Surg. Lippincott, called by the prosecution, said he treated Hammond professionally after the soldier had been dragged to the summary court. "I found no bruises to speak of. There was a slight abrasion on the shoulder, and also scratches on the thighs, but they were insignificant, and after sponging him with iodine, I reported the man fit for light work."

Attorney Blair, for Capt. Lovering, presented four letters from various officers under whom the defendant had served, all referring to Lovering as an efficient officer and a good soldier. They were placed on file.

Col. Hall, commander of the post, was then called.

"What report did Capt. Lovering make to you in regard to the affair?" asked Attorney Blair of the commanding officer.

"He told me of Hammond's refusal to appear before the court in direct disobedience to my orders, and said that he had dragged him from the guard house with a rope."

"What comment did you make?"

"I commended him highly for his action, but cautioned him to remove the rope from the prisoner's feet before he appeared in court."

"Has there been any trouble with prisoners during the year you have been here?"

"There has been almost constant trouble. Prisoners have refused to work, and there has been almost daily infraction of the rules. I commended Capt. Lovering's action especially, because I was informed the prisoner had defied five prison officers in succession."

Col. Hall told the court that there was no conveyance at the fort that could be used to convey prisoners from the guard house if they refused to walk.

Attorney Blair closed his questions by asking if a report had been made to him that Capt. Lovering had kicked and stabbed the prisoner.

"Well, now that you recall it," said the witness, "Capt. Lovering did tell me that he had stirred Hammond a little, and I also approved that."

Col. Hunter interposed here with a question.

"Col. Hall," he said, "if a report had been made to you that Hammond refused to walk to the summary court, would you have ordered him dragged?"

"Well, not specifically," said the Colonel, "but I would have used force."

When Capt. Lovering took the stand in his own defense his attorney asked him:

"Is the testimony thus far given before this court correct?"

Lieut. Charles Crawford, 21st U. S. Inf., was married at Paola, Kan., Nov. 24, to Miss Maude Miller, of that city. The married couple will be at home at Plattsburgh Barracks before Christmas.

## BOARD OF NAVY PERSONNEL.

"The report of the Navy Personnel Board will be transmitted to Congress within two weeks." This prediction was made by a member of the board to the "Army and Navy Journal" correspondent. The work to be performed next week will be to hew out a plan to regulate the flow of promotion in the amalgamated line and to put into shape the various features of the proposed bill which have already been discussed. The present outlook is that the bill to be reported by the board will only affect the line, Engineer Corps and the enlisted men. It is the belief of some of the members of the board that the inclusion in the proposed measure of any provisions in regard to the other corps, will weigh down the bill and may ultimately defeat it. Rather than have it meet such a fate, the members believe that it would be better to restrict the measure to the branches of the Navy stated. The most important action taken by the board relates to the matter of pay. A subcommittee, consisting of Comdr. W. M. McFarland was appointed to consider and report upon the subject and its instructions were complied with early in the week. The subcommittee recommended the adoption of Army pay for the new line and its recommendation has practically been adopted by the board. The arguments in behalf of the adoption of the Army pay table seemed so reasonable, especially in view of the new conditions to be inaugurated, that the board is practically unanimous with respect to its adoption. The monthly pay of officers of the Army with their relative rank is as follows: Major General (Rear Admiral), \$625; Brigadier General (Commander), \$458.33; Colonel (Captain), \$291.67; Lieutenant Colonel (Commander), \$250; Major (Lieutenant Commander), \$208.25; Captain, mounted (Lieutenant), \$166.67; 1st Lieutenant, mounted, (Lieutenant, J. G.), \$133.33; 2d Lieutenant (Ensign), \$125. The retired pay is three-quarters of this. There will be one rate of pay, instead of three, as now.

It will be noticed that some officers will not be benefited at this time by the change in their pay, but in view of the change of conditions consequent upon the enactment of the proposed measure it was found impossible to adopt either the present line pay or the present engineer pay because too many officers would be injured thereby, while but a few would be benefited. According to the report of the subcommittee composed of Capt. W. T. Sampson, Capt. A. H. McCormick, Lieut. A. S. Key, and Chief Engr. G. H. Kearny, it is proposed to increase the new line to 1,000 officers or a number equal to that which comprised the line and engineer force combined before 1882. In regard to the proceedings of the board during the week, the following is a correct statement:

"The board has been in session during the past week and has had submitted to it letters by the Colonel Commandant of the Marine Corps, and by the Civil Engineers, both defending the practical maintenance of the status quo with respect to their corps. So far as now appears, it seems very probable that the board will not for the present at least take any action in regard to matters other than those affecting the line and engineer corps. The work of the board is being given harmonious consideration and it is probable that a practically unanimous report will be submitted along the lines already published. The reports of the subcommittees have been made and have met with consideration. The work of the board when its sessions are resumed on Tuesday next will be devoted to a discussion of a method for regulating the flow of promotion, the amalgamation plan and such other matters as may arise."

The subcommittee on amalgamation made its report and after discussing the provisions of the proposed measure, which it reported, the board directed its return to that body with instructions to change it in accordance with certain amendments adopted by the board. This work is now in progress and the subcommittee will submit another report on Tuesday.

At its session on Monday last, the subcommittee heard Col. Charles Heywood, Commandant of the Marine Corps, in opposition to the suggestions, referred to in last week's "Journal" relative to either the abolition, extension of duties or restriction to navy yard work of his corps. Col. Heywood showed that the work of marine officers on board ship is now considerable and while he offered several recommendations for the improvement of his corps, he did not want its present scope of work changed.

Five civil engineers appeared before the board in opposition to the proposition to make no further appointments to their corps. They were Civil Engineers Asserson, Endicott, Prindle, Menocal and Chambers. The paper, prepared by Mr. Endicott, was read by Mr. Prindle. It opposed any kind of amalgamation, showed that the line officer with his present work of navigation, ordnance, electricity, etc., had as much work on his shoulders as ought properly to be there, and that if in addition to engineering, he were to be required to perform civil engineering work, he would have too much to do. It was further pointed out that the Civil Engineer branch of the Navy has supervised the expenditure of more than \$60,000,000; that the work has been well and efficiently performed, and that the honored profession of Civil Engineering should continue to be represented in the Naval service.

Paym. Gen. Edwin Stewart did not appear before the board this week, but he prepared a statement which he is ready to submit to Mr. Roosevelt whenever that official desired to receive it. Med. Dir. W. K. Van Reypen, Surg. Gen., is not at all concerned about the board's work, as his corps is not affected by its proceedings, and it is not likely that it will be.

Mr. Michael Hackett, of the Regular Army and Navy Union, appeared before the board, and urged that the advantages enjoyed by the soldier of the regular Army be granted to the enlisted men of the Navy. The board has determined upon making a recommendation to this effect and a subcommittee consisting of Capt. A. S. Crowninshield and Comdr. J. N. Hemphill is now preparing the necessary provisions of the proposed bill.

Leave for ten days, to take effect upon his relief from duty under the orders of Capt. Walter L. Fisk, C. E., is granted 1st Lieut. Clement A. F. Flagler, C. E. (H. Q. A., Nov. 19.)

At Fort Reno, O. T., Nov. 24, 1897. Detail: Capt. Sumner H. Lincoln, 10th Inf.; Capt. Joel T. Kirkman, 10th Inf.; Capt. Jacob G. Galbraith, 1st Cav.; 1st Lieut. Robert L. Bullard, 1st Lieut. Ell. A. Helmick, 2d Lieut. Harry H. Tebbets, 2d Lieut. Benjamin M. Hartshorne, Jr., 2d Lieut. Sam F. Bottoms, 10th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Robert C. Van Vliet, 10th Inf., Judge Adv. (S. O. 206, D. M., Nov. 19.)

Leave for one month on surgeon's certificate, with permission to leave the limits of the Department and apply for an extension of four months is granted Lieut. Col. Charles C. Hood, 19th Inf. (S. O. 205, D. M., Nov. 18.)

Maj. J. W. Jacobs, Q. M., Chief Q. M., will proceed to Fort Townsend, Wash., for the purpose of inspecting the condition of the public buildings at that post. (S. O. 175, D. C., Nov. 18.)

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The specifications drawn by the Army Engineer officers for the improvement of San Pedro Harbor, California, are now in the hands of Brig. Gen. John M. Wilson, Chief of Engineers. Upon his approval of them they will be sent to Secretary Alger for final adoption. If the plans are finally approved, Maj. G. W. Davis, 11th Inf., on duty at the War Department, will prepare advertisements for proposals for the work.

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## SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE FOR 1898.

Scribner's Magazine offers an attractive programme for the coming year, 1898. The "Story of the Revolution" is to be told in its columns by Senator Lodge, who is an excellent writer, as well as a thorough student of American history. Within recent years many errors have been sifted out and considerable new material has been brought to light. And this is a subject in which Senator Lodge has been all his life intensely interested. For the first time all the modern forces and resources of the illustrative art will be brought to bear upon the Revolution. As in the story so in the illustrations the atmosphere of time and place will be sought. A corps of artists started out last summer to sketch the historic scenes. No photographs will be used. There will be drawings of battlefields of the Revolution and a selected list of portraits from rare sources. Senator Lodge will show that the historical importance of the Battle of Bunker Hill has never been fully appreciated—in fact, he is one of those who thinks that some of us are forgetting the importance of the whole struggle and what it means to us to-day. Capt. Mahan will contribute an account of the Navy's share in the Revolution. He will deal largely with the romantic side of our sea fighting. In one paper he will write of Paul Jones and the Bonhomme Richard. Another paper will tell about an unknown, and what Capt. Mahan considers unappreciated campaign in Lake Champlain in 1776. For the latter he has some curious data. For illustrating these papers a plan similar to that of the "Story of the Revolution" will be followed. The real atmosphere will be sought. Senator Hoar, one of the fathers of the Senate, will contribute a series of political reminiscences. These papers, of special interest to our readers will be accompanied by a story by Thomas Nelson Page, his first long novel, "Red Rock, a Chronicle of Reconstruction." Walter Wyckoff will continue his description of practical experience as a day laborer and we shall be told more about the conduct of great businesses. Rudyard Kipling will contribute stories, a series of articles on picturesque New York will appear and we shall have in addition the usual variety of articles in various departments.

Reports from the Department Commanders and the Inspectors of Small Arms Practice are almost unanimous in their expressions of satisfaction with the Krag-Jorgensen rifle in its present highly perfected state. A few requests for the addition of a wind-gauge and resighting continue to come to the attention of the War Department, but they are more infrequent than formerly, and it is the belief of ordnance experts that they will cease altogether after the new arm has been in service a little longer. When it is considered that more than twenty years were consumed in perfecting the Springfield rifle, all the arms having been called in twice for changes to be made in them, the approximately perfect state of the new Krag-Jorgensen arm, already attained, is most remarkable. The cost of the rifle is now about 30 per cent. cheaper than when first manufactured, and this saving is largely on account of skilled labor, the price of material being quite unchanged. All the parts of the rifle as now manufactured are perfectly interchangeable, and there have been no reports of bad ammunition in the past two years.

Considerable discontent prevails among the rabble that compose the Korean army. It seems that many of the men who were selected for drill under the Russian instructors, had previously undergone training in accordance with the Japanese system, and they now decline to have their lessons retaught, or rather remodelled, on the Russian plan. There are 80 students in the Royal Russian school in the Korean capital. A regiment—the 2d—of Body Guards has been organized in \$500 by taking 250 men each from four other corps, and will be drilled by the Russian officers and non-commissioned officers.

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## ARMY CHANGES OF STATION.

We have before urged that there should be a reform in the matter of ordering changes of stations for the Army. The necessity for a change is clearly shown by recent experiences. A correspondent, who is one of the victims of the most recent bouleversement, says of his own regiment: "After being all packed up for the change of station ordered by Gen. Miles, and having his orders countermanded by the Secretary of War, one feels as if he had been through a fire. Officers sold off their furniture, horses, cows, wagons, etc., in great haste and at a heavy loss. They dismissed their servants, changed their plans for educating their children, and put themselves in marching order, only to find that, like the six hundred at Balaklava, they had been made the victims of some one's blunder. We were rushed by telegrams as though an enemy had landed on our shores and the country was in peril. 'Hurry up and get off within a week,' was the burden of the cry. I wonder if anybody at the War Department ever thinks about such things? If there was any danger we would be ready to go anywhere in an hour. Why such rush, indecision, and general lack of plan, in time of peace? Look at the 3d, 6th, 18th and 23d, all under orders for weeks, packed up, the order hung up—the Lord knows why—all uncertain, cross and cussing."

This righteous complaint should receive the attention it deserves. What possible necessity is there for such haste in time of peace? Why should officers be needlessly subjected to discomfort? Changes of station should be deliberately decided upon and announced in sufficient season to give officers ample opportunity to prepare themselves for a change, which involves so much to them, if not to those who, sitting in the comfortable seat of authority, can by a stroke of the pen inflict so much discomfort, hardship and loss upon their fellow soldiers. By deciding upon proposed changes well in advance, opportunity would be given to receive and consider the remonstrances and suggestions that are sure to come when changes of station are ordered. These complaints should receive proper consideration, but after a certain date the orders for the change should be made irrevocable, and this date should be far enough in advance to enable officers to make proper preparations. As it is now there is bitter complaint, and it is not necessary to go to Flanders to find a swearing Army.

## HOW TO PREPARE FOR WAR.

We have been asked for an expression of opinion concerning the plan for a "National Guard Reserve" suggested in a communication appearing in the "Army and Navy Journal" of Feb. 20, 1897. Without criticising the plan referred to in detail, we may say generally that all

schemes of defense that involve dependence upon organizations composed wholly of militia are condemned by our experiences during the war of 1812, and again during our Civil War. Rank in the militia service does not imply either experience or capacity to command troops under the conditions of war. It does not necessarily follow that the possession of a commission in the regular Army is proof of capacity, but it is at least evidence of experience in command and a daily training in the administration of military affairs extending over many years. In a majority of cases now it also gives proof of a military education in youth, supplemented by post graduate courses of study. Given equal ability it follows that a man of professional training, and professional habit of mind, resulting from the daily performance of military duty, will have a decided advantage over one with whom military training is merely an affair of leisure moments. This view of the case is suggested by our correspondent's proposition to place the regular Army in the van in case of war, and organize the militia into corps of reserve.

A far better plan is to use our regular Army as a cadre; to enlarge its numbers when required and to distribute its trained soldiers in such a way that as many companies as possible may have the advantage of their experience. Our Army should be so organized that it can be transformed without friction or serious loss of discipline, into a force of from 150,000 to 200,000 men. This could be done by adopting a system that would provide for enlarging companies into battalions and filling the ranks from volunteers; transforming captains into majors, lieutenants into captains and filling up the vacancies among the subalterns and the non-commissioned officers from the best material that offers. The country is full of men who have had a training in the regular Army and who would flock to the standard if war were declared and reasonable inducements were offered them.

With this modification, the plan of organizing the militia into corps of reserve might be profitably adopted, but all experience shows the folly of depending in the crisis of war upon men who are soldiers only in name, and who have never rid themselves of the civilians' methods of reasoning and the civilians' habit of considering his private business and his personal safety matters of primary consideration.

The victory of Yale over Princeton by a score of 6 to 0 in a hard fought game of football is another feather in the cap of the West Pointers who gave the Yale team such a hard tussle. Speaking of the game the New York "Evening Post" says: "It will go down in the annals of the past as one of the cleanest, fiercest and best-contested games that were played. The newly yet perfectly developed Yale eleven defeated and outplayed, individually and collectively, the veteran team from Princeton at every point. Yale showed such marked superiority in the struggle of brawn, brain and muscle for the mastery, that the wonder is the score was not larger. By many the result is considered the greatest of the many surprises that have occurred during the season just closed. The surprise, however, exists in the remarkable development of an almost green team into one of the best equipped and strongest elevens that have been seen in years. The game was won on its merits; no fluke or fumble was responsible for the score, but clean straightforward football. Yale won, because of her invulnerable defense, that, except in one or two instances, held or threw back for a loss the fierce plunges of the Princeton backs. The victory was also due to her almost perfect and concentrated team play, aided by fast and aggressive offensiveness as well as to superior physical condition, quiet determination, and unbounded pluck. Every man on the team deserves special mention; each one distinguished himself during some part of the play." West Point scores another victory, this time over the team from Brown University, making a record of 42 to 0. Brown made sixty yards in one run and forty-six yards by rushes in twenty-eight downs, in all 106 yards. West Point made by actual measurement on a diagram, 1,018 yards through the Providence team.

The immense extent of Dominion territory which it would be necessary to protect in case of a general war has been for some time a source of uneasiness to the Canadian Government. It has been evident that the sparsely settled country, so different from the thickly populated States on this side of the border, would be a very weak basis for a line of battle. While the United States would have rich foraging should supplies run short, the British would find only barren hills and empty wastes in a large part of the region over which they would be spread to guard the frontier. To provide against this emergency it was decided to build a car that would be a gigantic kitchen on wheels, capable of furnishing meals to as many as 1,500 soldiers, and to make a careful test of its capacity for feeding troops with a view to ascertaining how many of such cars would be required in time of war to feed the entire military force of the Dominion. The car is now finished and experiments will begin at once. A train is to be dispatched over the Canadian Pacific Railway from one side of the continent to the other. On this train there will be a body of soldiers which will depend for subsistence entirely upon the rolling kitchen that accompanies them. Meals will be served according to a carefully prepared schedule, and the officer in command will take notes of the incidents of the trip, in order that the government may have the fullest possible data to guide them in their calculations to determine the value of the idea. The car is set upon double trucks of six wheels each, and is constructed with a view to securing the smoothest of running.

The Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke, of New York City, tells a story illustrative of what is sometimes called the "chivalrous sentiment" of the Southern people. Referring to Maj. Anderson's heroic defense of Fort Sumter, he speaks of the shortness of provisions for the garrison and states: "I observed one day a number of small boats putting off from the docks and making for Fort Sumter. My astonishment was redoubled when I learned that the women of Charleston had laden these boats with provisions of all sorts, from substantials to delicacies and luxuries, and were actually sending them to the soldiers whom their brothers and fathers were trying to subdue by starvation or by shot and shell. I afterward learned that Maj. Anderson was very much liked by the women, and indeed, by all the people of Charleston; but it struck me as quite remarkable that even in the near approach of war and the necessity, felt by all, of the capture of Fort Sumter from the Federals, were not sufficient to suppress the chivalry and hospitality of these people. As the boats were pulling out I looked into them to see what kind of food the ladies were sending to their enemy. There was every delicacy that could be found in the market, and I can remember now how nice I thought the dainties looked, how I should have liked to taste some of them, and how I wondered what an impression such a gift under such circumstances would make upon Maj. Anderson and his men."

If Col. "Andy" Smith does not want the War Department to take charge of the Volunteer Soldiers' Homes it appears that the inmates of the Homes do. From the Northwestern Home, in Milwaukee, the Togus, Me., Home, and the Southern Home at Hampton, Va., come reports that the inmates are almost unanimously in favor of the change proposed. Many complaints of bad discipline, bad rations, and general waste of public money are being received at Washington. From Togus comes the report that many veterans who live at the Home are trapped into marriage every year by women who seek the \$12 a month pension, which will come to them on the death of their husbands. Most of these women have had reputations and no character. Having led gay lives in the cities until their beauty is gone, they seek marriage with the old soldiers for the sole purpose of inheriting pensions. After capturing husbands most of the women go back to the cities and cause no more trouble until death carries off the veterans and the widows' pensions may be obtained.

Secretary Bliss reports that two hundred thousand applications for pensions are still to be adjudicated, and a million have already been granted.

Describing the 2.5-inch rifled muzzle-loading gun with which the British mountain batteries are armed, the "Engineer" says: "The splendid practice made with mountain guns against Afridi sangars and elevated positions shows what an effective weapon the new 5½-inch field howitzer should be for work of similar character in less mountainous countries. A weapon that can search out the hidden slopes of a hillside either at long or short range, by merely altering the weight of the powder in the charge, must be invaluable for field service; and there is little doubt that a screw-howitzer, throwing, say, a 20-pound shell, capable of being made up in two or more portions for convenience of transport, might be designed without any great difficulty. Such a weapon would be a factor calculated to throw terrible odds in favor of the army possessing it."

In reply to the questions answered by other members of Congress whose letters have appeared here, the Hon. John McDonald, No. 6, from Maryland, says: "I shall favor any measure that will improve the present condition of the Army. I would favor an increase of five regiments of infantry with present organization. If that should fail, will work for 'three-battalion organization' with two Majors. All skeletonized troops and companies to be filled. I favor an increase in the artillery of two regiments for coast defenses, each battery to have one Captain, one 1st Lieutenant and one 2d Lieutenant. I am heartily in favor of liberal appropriations for coast defenses, not below that of last year. I would support any measure that would improve the efficiency of the militia in the several States."

Consequent upon the sale of the bond-aided Union Pacific Railroad, the claims of the railroad for transportation of passengers and freight on account of the War and Navy Departments, become payable. These accounts run back to the time of the inauguration of the system of free transportation on Government account by bond-aided railroads, and the Auditors and Controllers of the Treasury Department are busily engaged in adjusting the amounts of this indebtedness. A number of interesting decisions in point are to be expected to be rendered by the Controller within a few days. The matter of increased cost of transportation on account of the sale of the Union Pacific was a principal factor in the postponement of the movements of troops that were arranged for a few weeks ago.

A Havana dispatch (via Key West) of Nov. 21, says: The new Government of the republic of Cuba has been constituted as follows: President, Bartolome Masso; Vice-President, Domingo Mendez Capote; Secretary of War, Aleman; Secretary of Finances, Fonts Sterling; Secretary of Foreign Relations, Moreno de la Torre; Secretary of the Interior, De Tula. The election was held at Guaymarillo, Puerto Principe, on Nov. 4, and the representatives of all the six States into which the island is divided were present.

## THE NAVY.

J. D. LONG, Secretary. T. ROOSEVELT, Asst. Secretary.

## NAVY GAZETTE.

NOV. 13.—Lieut. Comdr. F. H. Delano, ordered to the Minneapolis as executive officer Nov. 30.

Lieut. Comdr. E. W. Sturdy, detached from the Minneapolis Nov. 30 and ordered to the Wabash Dec. 1.

Ensign P. N. Olmstead, detached from the Lancaster and ordered to the Terror.

Ensign A. A. Pratt, detached from the Lancaster and ordered to the Terror.

Chief Engr. C. J. MacConnell, detached from the Lancaster on arrival at Boston and ordered to the New York as fleet engineer.

Chief Engr. G. J. Burnap, detached from the New York on relief and ordered to duty at Cramp's ship yard.

NOV. 18.—Lieut. A. C. Hodgson, to the Naval Academy, Annapolis.

NOV. 22.—Paymaster's Clerk W. D. Alexander, appointed for duty on board the Wilmington.

Paymaster's Clerk J. B. Abbott appointed for duty at Port Royal Naval Station, S. C.

P. A. Engr. B. C. Bryan, detached from the New York Yard and ordered to the Bureau of Steam Engineering, Washington.

NOV. 20.—Ensign G. G. Mitchell, detached from the Foote and ordered to the Puritan.

Ensign W. Bagley, detached from the Maine and ordered to Baltimore, on duty in connection with the Winslow.

Lieut. C. M. Knepper is detached from the Bureau of Ordnance and ordered to the St. Mary's as executive officer.

Lieut. J. H. Oliver is detached from the San Francisco Dec. 13, ordered home, and granted two months' leave.

Carpenter K. M. A. Mahoney is ordered to the Naval Home, Philadelphia, for observation and treatment.

NOV. 22.—Passed Asst. Engr. B. C. Bryan, detached from the New York Navy Yard and ordered to the Bureau of Steam Engineering.

NOV. 23.—Ensign A. A. Pratt, detached from the Terror and ordered to the Marblehead.

Ensign G. W. Kline, detached from the Saratoga and ordered to the Annapolis.

Capt. F. E. Chadwick, ordered to command the New York about Dec. 3; unexpired leave revoked.

Capt. S. Casey, detached from the New York about Dec. 3, ordered home and granted leave for one month.

Paymr. W. J. Littell, detached from the Alert on relief, home, settle accounts and wait orders.

Lieut. W. H. H. Southerland, detached from the Navy Yard, Washington, and ordered to the Bureau of Equipment.

Paymr. L. C. Kerr, detached from the Yorktown, settle accounts, and ordered to the Alert for temporary duty.

Maj. H. A. Bartlett, U. S. M. C., retired, under sections 1622 and 1243 R. S.

NOV. 25.—Chief Engr. J. R. Edwards, to the Lancaster and his unexpired leave is revoked.

Gunner A. Harman, retired, is granted six months' leave, with permission to go abroad.

Lieut. W. D. Rose, to the Naval Proving Ground at Indian Head.

## MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

NOV. 24.—Capt. Charles L. McCawley, U. S. M. C., granted three days' leave of absence from 23d instant.

## VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The U. S. gunboat Wheeling, which arrived at San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 16, from Honolulu, occupied ten days in making the return voyage. Heavy gales were encountered during the first three days and the officers say the new vessel behaved well during the rough weather. The Bennington and the Yorktown were the only men-of-war at Honolulu. The Yorktown was ready to sail for San Francisco on the arrival of the Baltimore.

According to a telegram from San Francisco, some of the coal in the bunkers of the battleship Oregon caught fire from spontaneous combustion and her crew were on duty eight hours in fighting the fire and removing coal from the vessel to the dock.

No report of fire in the Oregon's coal bunkers has reached the Navy Department and consequently the published reports, if not absolutely without foundation, are greatly exaggerated.

The size of transatlantic steamers is steadily on the increase, and the monster Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, which is at present the largest vessel afloat, measuring 649 feet in length, is soon to be exceeded by the White Star Liner Oceanic, which will have a length of 704 feet, being 12 feet longer than the Great Eastern and 50 feet longer than the Kaiser. The older vessels of from 300 to 400 feet which but a few years ago were big vessels, are now mere infants, and it would certainly seem that the companies of the present day find leviathans like the Great Eastern none too large, on the contrary are paying investments. The Great Eastern was merely a little ahead of her time. The following comparison of the latest vessels of the leading lines with the Great Eastern will be found of interest.

Name.	Ton-	Horse-	power.	Lgth.	Beam.	Depth.
K. der G.	14,000	28,000	649	66	40	
K. Friedrich	12,500	24,000	599	63.11½	37.99	
Oceanic	17,000	—	704	70	42	
Lucania	12,950	30,000	622	65	43	
St. Louis	11,629	20,000	534	63	43	
La Touraine	9,778	13,000	520	56	34	
F. Bismarck	8,250	16,400	500	57	34	
City of Rome	8,144	11,500	560	52	37	
Teutonic	9,984	18,500	556	58	39	
Great Eastern	18,915	8,000	692	82.2	58	

Bids were opened at the Navy Department on Saturday of last week for the construction of a full rigged sailing ship without steam power to be used for the instruction of the cadets at the Naval Academy in old-time seamanship and navigation. According to the plans of the Department, the vessel is to be 1,175 tons displacement, and her measurements are: Length, 175 feet; beam, 27 feet; draft, 17.6 feet. She will spread 20,000 square feet of canvas, and her hull will be of yellow pine sheathing over steel frames, all coppered. The Department submitted an estimate of \$250,000, but Congress reduced the figure one-half. There were two bids received, one from the Bath Iron Works, at \$112,600 and the other from Lewis Nixon, of the Crescent Shipbuilding Company, of Elizabeth N. J., at \$121,950. The plans submitted, however, require a large amount of supplemental work to complete the vessel after it is turned over to the Government. This is necessary, the bidders claim, on account of the low limit of price fixed by Congress. The Department has taken the bids under advisement.

Lieut. H. J. Price, 24th U. S. Inf., who has been on sick leave at Harding Grove, Ind., has so much improved

that he will probably be able to resume his duties at the Ohio Normal University, Ada, O., about Dec. 1.

The coffer dam in front of entrance to dry dock No. 3 at New York Navy Yard has been completed and filled in with earth, and the pumping out of water which now is in the dock will begin early in the week. Naval Constr. Bowles will then repair the dock as rapidly as possible. The work has been and will continue to be pushed rapidly to completion.

The U. S. S. Brooklyn was docked in the No. 2 dock at New York Navy Yard, Friday, Nov. 26, by Naval Constr. Bowles.

Movements of U. S. Navy vessels reported at the Navy Department on Nov. 28 were as follows: Terror at Norfolk, address there. Wilmington to go to Norfolk Yard to fit out for South Atlantic station, address Norfolk. Cincinnati sailed Nov. 19 from Rio Janeiro for Montevideo. The Alert sailed from San Diego for San Francisco. The Dupont, Porter and Cushing were at Savannah. The Ericsson will go to Savannah, address the Torpedo Flotilla, at Savannah. The Maine is at Norfolk; the Marietta and Concord at Sitka, address Navy Pay Office, San Francisco. The Albatross is at San Francisco, Cal., where mail to her should be addressed.

On account of the illness of the Civilian Engineer attached to the Nicaraguan Canal Commission, who was to have had charge of the land surveying in Nicaragua, the departure of the Commission has been delayed until the latter part of the present month. The Commission shipped considerable material to Greytown on Saturday last and will carry the remainder of its traps with it on board the Newport.

As the battleship Indiana was steaming up the river near Newport News, Va., Nov. 13, the German steamer Albano was seen to be on fire. Bluejackets from the Indiana were promptly sent to the assistance of the burning steamer, and rendered the most valuable assistance in getting the fire under control.

Charles Parsons, the inventor of the steam turbine which was fitted in the 100-foot torpedo boat Turbinia, giving her a speed of 33 knots an hour, is about to construct, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, a vessel of the torpedo boat destroyer type with turbine engines. It is stated that she will have a speed of 36 to 40 knots an hour.

A court martial on the commander of the Thrasher torpedo boat destroyer, which was wrecked off Falmouth, has found him guilty of neglect, and severely reprimanded him.

The success of the German steamship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, and the effort to surpass the performances of that ship which German naval architects are making in the construction of Kaiser Frederick, which was to have been launched Nov. 15, has stirred the French ship-builders greatly. After pointing to the fact that in Touraine is their one trans-Atlantic packet boat which can be classified as among "les lévriers" (greyhounds), the "Moniteur de la Flotte" says: "Our service is notably inferior. . . . It is important to remedy the fault if we are unwilling to see our clientele desert our line of International Navigation."

There will be a meeting of fireproof wood experts, with Assistant Secretary Roosevelt presiding, on Monday next. It has been erroneously stated that the session would be held on Monday last. At the proposed meeting there will be present five members of the Board on Construction, who oppose the continued use of the wood for decks on board ship, and Chief Naval Constructor Hitchborn, the member of the board who favors its employment; ex-Secretary of the Navy H. A. Herbert, former Chief Clerk Micou, representing the Fireproof Wood Company, and several chemists and members of the company. The meeting on Monday will definitely determine the action which will be taken by the Navy Department.

The Navy Department has directed that all repairs reported to be needed on board the vessels of the North Atlantic Squadron shall be effected at the New York Navy Yard immediately. This order is issued with a view to putting the squadron in the highest possible state of efficiency now in order that it may not be necessary to interrupt the evolutions which will be conducted after Jan. 1. It is said at the Department that there is no probability of any combined exercises between the squadron and the torpedo boat Flotilla.

## SPORTS AT THE BROOKLYN YARD.

The sailors and marines at the Brooklyn Yard had a gala time on Thanksgiving Day with an aquatic exhibition, boxing and football. The tug-of-war was won by eight men from the Puritan against the Texas in 2 minutes 20 seconds. The three-legged race was won by Racine and Boyle, of the Texas, with Mager and Thompson, of the Puritan, second. The New York came first in the running broad jump; running hop, step and jump; sack race; chasing the greased pig; potato gathering race and light weight boxing. Men from the Massachusetts were first in the 100-yards dash, the standing broad jump, putting up the 16-lb shot and middle weight boxing. The Puritan won in the standing high jump, running high jump, and welter weight boxing. The Helena won the 100 yards fat men's race, and the Brooklyn in throwing the baseball. S. Mead, of the Vermont, was third in throwing the baseball, otherwise the receiving ship was not in.

## REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

NOV. 18.—2d Asst. Engr. R. E. Wright, detached from the Gresham and ordered to the Woodbury.

2d Asst. Engr. H. Kotzschmar, Jr., detached from the Woodbury, on relief, and ordered to the Manning.

Cadet John Mel, detached from the McLane, and ordered to the McCulloch.

2d Asst. Engrs. J. B. Turner and R. E. Wright, granted thirty and twenty days' leave respectively.

Cadet E. Barker, granted ten days' leave.

3d Lieut. L. T. Cutler, granted thirty days' leave.

1st Lieut. F. H. Newcomb, directed to proceed to Boston, Mass., on business connected with the Life Saving Service.

NOV. 19.—1st Lieut. F. G. F. Wadsworth, ordered to the Windom.

1st Lieut. W. S. Howland, detached from the Windom and ordered to the Dexter.

NOV. 20.—3d Lieut. R. R. Ridgely, Jr., detached from the Gresham and ordered to the McCulloch.

NOV. 22.—The orders of 1st Lieut. W. S. Howland, to the Dexter, revoked, and that officer assigned to duty on the Colfax.

3d Lieut. S. A. W. Patterson, detached from the Colfax and ordered to the Morrill.

2d Asst. Engr. S. M. Rock, granted thirty days' leave.

2d Asst. Engr. H. F. Schoenborn, granted thirty days' leave.

NOV. 23.—2d Lieut. J. H. Scott, granted thirty days' leave.

Capt. D. B. Hodgson and 2d Asst. Engr. J. B. Turner, registered at the Department during the past week.

2d Asst. Engr. R. F. Halpin, ordered to the Hamilton.

Chief Engr. W. H. Whitaker, ordered to the Galveston.

No order has been issued by the Revenue Cutter Ser-

vice that has been of so much importance to the shipping interests, says the New Bedford "Standard," as that of Saturday, when Capt. Shoemaker ordered that the several revenue cutters would be employed the coming winter in looking after shipwrecks and shipwrecked crews along the coast. It seems that the coast in this vicinity will receive special attention, for no section of the country is more dreaded at this time of the year by mariners than that between Nantucket shoals, Vineyard Sound and around Cape Cod. Several mariners have already expressed themselves as being very much pleased with the new order, and believe it is a move in the right direction and one that will be appreciated by all mariners.

## VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

(The letters in parentheses following the name of the commanding officer denote the station or service to which the vessel is assigned.)

**ADAMS**, 6 Guns, Comdr. W. C. Gibson.

(Training ship.) On a cruise with apprentices. Is due at Hilo, H. I., Dec. 3, leave Dec. 13; arrive Honolulu Dec. 23, leave Jan. 2; arrive San Francisco about Jan. 27. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco.

**ALERT**, 4 Guns, Comdr. B. S. Richards (p. a.)

At San Diego, Cal., Nov. 25, en route to San Francisco, Cal. Address later place, care Navy Pay Office.

**ALLIANCE**, 7 Guns, Comdr. H. N. Manney.

(Training ship.) Sailed from St. Thomas, Nov. 20, for Key West, Fla. Address there.

**AMPHITRITE**, 6 Guns, Capt. C. J. Barclay.

Gunnery vessel. At Port Royal, where she will be used as a gunnery ship. Address Port Royal, S. C.

**ANNAPOLIS**, 6 Guns, Comdr. J. J. Hunker (n. a. s.)

At Newport, R. I., ready for cruise. Was to sail from Newport, R. I., Nov. 25; arrive Barbados Dec. 17, leave Dec. 17; arrive Martinique Jan. 1, leave Jan. 7; arrive St. Kitts Jan. 12, leave Feb. 1; arrive St. Thomas Feb. 6, leave Feb. 13; arrive La Guaya Feb. 22, leave March 1; arrive Curacao, March 5, leave March 12; arrive Key West March 31, leave April 7; arrive Savannah, Ga., April 14, leave April 20; arrive Charleston, S. C., April 26, leave May 2; arrive Gardiner's Bay, May 10.

**BALTIMORE**, 10 Guns, Capt. N. M. Dyer (p. s.) (Flagship.) At Honolulu, Nov. 7. Address care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco.

**BANCROFT**, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. C. H. Arnold (e. s.)

Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England. At Pirae, Port of Athens, Greece, Nov. 13. Lieut. Comdr. J. V. Beecher ordered to command in December.

**BENNINGTON**, 6 Guns, Comdr. H. E. Nichols (p. a.)

Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco. At Honolulu.

**BOSTON**, 8 Guns, Capt. Frank Wildes (a. s.)

At Chemulpo, Korea.

**BROOKLYN**, 20 Guns, Capt. F. A. Cook (n. a. s.)

At New York Navy Yard. Address there. Will go to Hampton Roads.

**CASTINE**, 8 Guns, Comdr. R. M. Berry (a. s. s.)

At Montevideo. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

**CINCINNATI**, 11 Guns, Capt. C. M. Chester (a. s. s.)

To be flagship of station. Was at Montevideo, Uruguay, Nov. 13.

**COLUMBIA**, 11 Guns, Capt. J. H. Sands.

At League Island, laid up as part of naval reserve. Address League Island.

**CONCORD**, 6 Guns, Comdr. A. Walker.

At Juneau, Alaska. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco. Will sail for San Francisco when relieved by the Marietta, now en route.

**CONSTELLATION**, Comdr. John McGowan (Training ship.) Newport, R. I. Address there.

**CUSHING** (torpedo boat), Lieut. A. Gleaves.

Same as Dupont.

**DETROIT**, 10 Guns, Comdr. J. H. Dayton (n. a. s.)

At Key West, Fla. Address there.

**DOLPHIN** (Desp. boat), (s. d.), Comdr. H. W. Lyon.

At New York Navy Yard. Address there. Will go off of commission for repairs.

**DUPONT** (Torpedo Boat), Lieut. S. S. Wood.

At Port Royal, S. C. Address Savannah, Ga.

**ENTERPRISE**, 6 Guns, Comdr. Jos. G. Eaton.

(Nautical schoolship of Massachusetts.) Address Boston, Mass.

**ERICSSON**, Torpedo Boat, Lieut. N. R. Usher.

Same as Dupont.

**ESSEX**, 6 Guns, Comdr. E. T. Strong (Training ship.)

Sailed Nov. 18, Funchal for St. Kitts; due to arrive at St. Kitts, W. I., Dec. 19; leave Santa, Dec. 26, arrive at Port Royal, S. C., Jan. 16; leave Port Royal Jan. 20, arrive home Feb. 9.

**FERN** (Desp. boat), Lieut. Comdr. W. S. Cowles (n. a. s.)

At New York Navy Yard. Address there. Will go to Hampton Roads.

**FRANKLIN**, 30 Guns, Capt. Silas W. Terry (Receiving ship.) At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

**FOOTE** (Torpedo boat). Lieut. Wm. L. Rodgers.

Arrived at Norfolk, Va., Nov. 20, from New York. Address Navy Yard, New York.

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At League Island, Pa., in reserve. Address League Island.

MONADNOCK, 6 Guns (Monitor), Capt. W. H. Whiting (p. a.) At Mare Island. Address there.

MONOCACY, 6 Guns, Comdr. O. W. Farenholt (a. a.) At Wo Sung, China.

MONTEREY, 4 Guns, Capt. C. E. Clark (p. a.) At Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

MONTGOMERY, 10 Guns, Comdr. G. A. Converse (n. a. s.) At Pensacola, Fla. Address Pensacola, Fla.

NASHVILLE, 8 Guns, Comdr. W. Maynard (n. a. s.) At Norfolk, Va. Address there.

NEWPORT, 6 Guns, Comdr. B. F. Tilley.

At New York Navy Yard. Address there. Ready for sea and will proceed to Nicaragua with Canal Commission. Will sail direct to Greytown, and expected sailing orders Nov. 27.

NEW YORK, 18 Guns, Capt. Silas Casey (n. a. s.) (Flagship.) At New York. Address Navy Yard, New York. Will go to Hampton Roads. Capt. F. E. Chadwick ordered to command on Dec. 3.

OLYMPIA, 14 Guns, Capt. C. V. Gridley (a. a.) (Flagship.) At Nagasaki, Japan. Will go to Yokohama.

OREGON, 16 Guns, Capt. A. S. Barker (p. a.) At San Francisco, Cal. Address care of Navy Pay Office.

PETREL, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. E. P. Wood (a. a.) At Chefoo, China, Nov. 27.

PORTER (Torpedo boat), Lieut. J. C. Fremont. At Port Royal, S. C., Nov. 22, and at Savannah, Ga., Nov. 25. Address Savannah.

PURITAN (Monitor), 10 Guns, Capt. P. F. Harrington (n. a. s.) At New York. Address Navy Yard. Will go to Hampton Roads.

RALEIGH, 11 Guns, Capt. J. B. Coglan (e. s.) Address care B. F. Stevans, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England. At Beyreuth, Syria, Nov. 21.

RICHMOND (Receiving ship), Capt. E. M. Shepard. At League Island, Pa. Address there.

ST. MARY'S, 8 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Reeder (Public Marine School of New York.) At New York. Address care Board of Education, New York City.

SAN FRANCISCO, 12 Guns, Capt. R. P. Leary (e. s.) (Flagship of the squadron.) At Smyrna, Oct. 30.

SARATOGA, Comdr. C. T. Hutchins (Penn, schoolship.) En route home from cruise. Address Philadelphia, Pa.

STILETTO (torpedo boat), Lieut. H. Hutchins, Newport, R. I. Address there.

TERROR, 4 Guns (Monitor), Capt. N. Ludlow (n. a. s.) At Fort Monroe, Va., Nov. 17. Address there.

TEXAS, 8 Guns, Capt. J. W. Philip (n. a. s.) At New York Navy Yard. Address there.

VERMONT, 1 Gun, Capt. Merrill Miller (Receiving ship.) At New York Navy Yard.

VESEVIUS (Dynamite Gun Vessel), Lieut. Comdr. J. E. Pillsbury (n. a. s.) At Jacksonville, Fla. Address there. Is to be on duty on Florida coast.

WABASH, 20 Guns, Capt. H. F. Pickering. (Receiving ship.) At Boston, Mass. Address there.

WHEELING, 6 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. Uriel Subree (p. a.) At San Francisco, Nov. 16. Has been ordered to Sitka, Alaska. Address San Francisco, care of Navy Pay Office.

WILMINGTON, 8 Guns, Comdr. C. C. Todd. At Wilmington, Del., Nov. 23, to receive her silver service. Is to proceed to the South Atlantic station.

YORKTOWN, 6 Guns, Comdr. Chas. H. Stockton (a. s.) At Mare Island, Cal. Address there. Her officers are ordered detached and she will go out of commission for repairs.

## FISH COMMISSION VESSELS.

ALBATROSS (F. C. Ves.) Lieut. Comdr. J. F. Moser (s. d.) At San Francisco, Cal.

FISH HAWK (F. C. Ves.) Lieut. F. Swift. At East Boston, Mass., being overhauled.

## STATIONS OF REVENUE CUTTERS.

(Officers are requested to send items of interest to the service. Stations and mail addresses are given under respective vessels.)

BEAR, Capt. Francis Tuttle, 4 guns. On Arctic relief expedition.

BOOTWELL, Capt. W. F. Kilgore, 2 guns, Savannah, Ga.

CALUMET, 1st Lieut. W. H. Cushing, Chicago, Ill. On anchorage duty.

CHANDLER, 1st Lieut. A. Buhner. Harbor duty, New York City.

CHASE, Cadet Practice Ship (bark), 7 guns. Capt. O. C. Hamlet. Charleston, S. C., temporarily.

COLFAX, Capt. W. D. Roath, 3 guns. Charleston, S. C.

CORWIN, Capt. W. J. Herring, 3 guns. San Diego, Cal.

DALLAS, Lieut. P. W. Thompson, temporarily commanding, 4 guns. Boston, Mass.

DEXTER, Capt. C. A. Abbey, 2 guns. New Bedford, Mass.

FESSENDEN, Capt. J. H. Rogers, 4 guns. Detroit, Mich.

FORWARD, Capt. H. B. Rogers, commanding, 2 guns. Port Tampa, Fla., temporarily.

GALVESTON, Capt. John Dennett, 3 guns. Galveston, Texas.

GRANT, Capt. F. M. Munger, 4 guns. Port Townsend, Wash.

GRESHAM, Capt. A. B. Davis, 1 gun. Milwaukee, Wis.

"GOLDEN GATE," 1st Lieut. J. B. Butt. Harbor duty, San Francisco, Cal.

GUTHRIE, 1st Lieut. John W. Howison. Harbor duty, Baltimore, Md.

HAMILTON, Capt. J. C. Mitchell, 1 gun. Norfolk, Va.

HAMILIN, 1st Lieut. W. C. DeHart. Harbor duty, Boston, Mass.

HUDSON, 1st Lieut. F. H. Newcomb. Harbor duty, New York City.

MCCLANE, 1st Lieut. Wm. E. Reynolds, in command, 2 guns. Headquarters at Key West, Fla.

MANHATTAN, 1st Lieut. Geo. E. McConnell. Anchored New York Harbor.

MANNING, Capt. R. M. Clark, 1 gun. Boston, Mass.

MORRILL, Capt. H. D. Smith, 1 gun. Wilmington, N. C.

McCULLOCH, Capt. D. B. Hodgeson, 4 guns. Philadelphia, Pa., temporarily.

PERRY, Capt. M. L. Phillips, 2 guns. Astoria, Ore.

RUSH, Capt. W. H. Roberts, 3 guns. San Francisco, Cal.

SEWARD, Capt. H. T. Blake, commanding. Temporarily at Pensacola, Fla.

SMITH, 1st Lieut. E. C. Chaytor. Harbor duty, New Orleans, La.

SPERRY (sloop), 1st Lieut. W. A. Failing. Duty in connection with Life-Saving Service at Patchogue, N.Y.

WASHINGTON, 1st Lieut. O. S. Willey. Harbor duty, Philadelphia, Pa.

## REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

Much of the matter appearing in the report of the Secretary of the Navy has been anticipated by our synopsis of the bureau reports and other information published in the "Army and Navy Journal." We limit ourselves therefore to the extracts that follow:

As first in point of interest we give Secretary Long's trenchant remarks on the subject of the personnel. He says:

It is a pleasure to report to you the high character and fine sense of duty, the professional attainments, and patriotic spirit of the great body of officers of the line and staff of the Navy and Marine Corps. The whole impulse, from their entrance into the service at the Naval Academy, is to develop not only efficiency in the performance of duty, but variety and breadth of ability and culture. They have the liberal education of extended foreign travel. Their employment necessitates the study not only of international and commercial relations, but also of modern scientific forces and their application to the practical demands of a great department of the national life.

Naval service is not limited to the sailing of a ship and the firing of a gun. A modern man-of-war is a compendium of industrial inventions and appliances; a business and manufacturing plant as well as a fighting machine. A large part of its crew is engaged in skilled labor—the running of engines and the movement of machinery. An officer's duties, and the demands upon his professional resources, whether in the movement of ships or in the work of the mechanical departments connected with their make and repair, involve problems of construction, the use of the dynamic forces of air, water, steam, and electricity, and the nice adjustment of batteries, guns, and gear of enormous tonnage, yet moved on hair lines and by a touch of the finger.

All this calls for advanced requirements on the part alike of those who command and direct, and of those who construct and operate. The responsibility that attaches to the captain of a single battleship, or to the admiral who commands a fleet, necessitates the greatest resources of skill, prudence, discretion, and education. To these demands the Navy rises. Whether serving on shipboard, or in the important work of instructing our naval youth, or studying war problems, its officers in every line of the naval establishment deserve the public confidence.

There are, of course, sporadic cases of demerit. There is now and then an officer guilty of excessive use of intoxicating liquors, a fault which is simply unpardonable, in view of his responsibility for life and property and of the importance of his example to the men under his command, and which I know you are determined to punish with unrelenting severity. There is the occasional shark, the seeker for soft place, the nerve-worn hesitant, the petty despot. There are cases, happily rare, of pecuniary dishonesty or untrustworthiness. It is the function of the examining boards to weed out all these elements and prevent their promotion.

There are also, sometimes, petty frictions and jealousies which make one long for the high mind. There is too often an inclination on the part of some officers, when a new question or exigency arises, to consider with aggressiveness and sometimes petulant zeal its bearing upon their special position, or command, or corps, or bureau, or station, lest they lose or somebody else get a thin slice of authority or jurisdiction, whereas their always first and paramount impulse should be the best interests of the whole service—a text that ought to hang on every eyelid in the Navy. There are men who would count their lives as nothing beside their country's need, yet pull apart "like a balky team" in the homely adjustments of ordinary work.

The rigid economy, which in view of large and growing expense of the Navy, ought to obtain in every detail of naval expenditure, sometimes lacking, and the Department is making special effort to keep the importance of its necessity in the mind of the service.

There have been two or three courts martial held upon offending officers, the results of which are monuments of either stupidity or favoritism.

But these exceptions only prove the rule, and the great body of our naval officers, especially the sifted wheat of it which would be selected for responsibility and command in case of emergency, are men of marked worth and of the best type, ready at any hazard of life or fortune to go anywhere, brave any peril, do any duty—qualified to serve their country not only in war but in the more varied arts of peace. Their standards are high, their zeal ardent, their courage and ability adequate to any demand, and no crisis can come in which they will not prove themselves in every respect the equals of the most illustrious names in naval history.

The question of a reorganization of the personnel of the Navy has been agitated for a long time. While this is rather a matter of form than of substance, and while in actual service whatever grievance exists in this respect is certainly always at the minimum when a level head is in command, it is yet undoubtedly true that some better adjustment of the different elements of the Naval Corps can be had whereby present frictions can be diminished and the whole service strengthened and stimulated in all its parts. The Department has, therefore, appointed a board, with the Assistant Secretary as chairman, who have the subject under consideration, and whose report will be transmitted to Congress.

The Chief of the Bureau of Navigation recommends an increase in the line of 100 Lieutenants, 50 Lieutenants Junior Grade, and 15 Captains. The Secretary recommends only one-half of the increase for the first two grades, but he approves the recommendation of the Paymaster General for an increase of 20 in the Pay Corps and suggests that the age limit be raised to 30 years. The Engineer-in-Chief wants 300 more officers; the Secretary recommends an increase of 75 only. The Secretary does not entirely concur in the recommendation that the two years' cruise for naval cadets be abolished, but thinks that the test of one year is sufficient, confining the subsequent examination to ascertaining the progress made at sea in the work of an officer on board ship. By making the district represented by a cadet vacant when he leaves the academy the increase in the number of cadets asked for by the superintendent will be obtained. Legislation is therefore asked that the age for admission to the Naval Academy shall be between 15 and 18 years; that at the end of the four years' course the cadet shall pass his examinations as at present, at which time his place shall become vacant; and that he then be sent to sea for one year, returning at the end of it to the academy for final examination in the practical duties of his profession. This will secure an immediate increase of 37 officers (the cadets who have been at sea for one year) and will also allow the commissioning in June next of the 49 cadets who will then complete their year's cruise. It is desirable that any addition to the number of officers should be made gradually in order that no so-called "hump" may be developed, and it is believed that the foregoing recommendations will effect that end. The

graduating classes would then average about 50 per cent. larger than now, as changes will occur once in four instead of once in six years. The President should also be given authority to appoint ten additional cadets each year.

It is recommended that authority be given to restore to the foot of the classes in which they belonged with rank not higher than junior lieutenant and after a rigid examination naval cadets discharged under the act of Aug. 5, 1882. This would at once do an equity and correct a hardship, and at the same time meet what has become a need of the service.

The Secretary should be given authority to make additional enlistments and in case of need to such an extent as the emergency requires. To enable to avail ourselves of our resources in the merchant limit the right to enlist apprentices should be unlimited and additional training vessels be equipped from time to time as needed.

## STRENGTH OF OUR NAVY.

The present effective fighting force of the Navy consists of 4 battleships of the first class, 2 battleships of the second class, 2 armored cruisers, 16 cruisers, 15 gunboats, 6 double-turreted monitors, 1 ram, 1 dynamite gunboat, 1 dispatch boat, 1 transport steamer, and 5 torpedo boats. There are under construction 5 battleships of the first class, 16 torpedo boats, and 1 submarine boat. There are 64 other naval vessels, including those used as training, receiving, and naval reserve ships, tugs, disused single-turreted monitors and some unserviceable craft. There is, further, the auxiliary fleet. This consists, first, of more than 20 subsidized steamers which comply with the requirements of the postal act of March 3, 1891, with regard to their adaptability to naval service, and to an armament of main and secondary batteries; second, of a very much greater number of large merchant marine steamers, which can be availed of at any time of need. These auxiliaries, ranging from 2,000 to 12,000 tons, will, if occasion require, form a powerful fleet of ocean cruisers, capable of swift and formidable attack upon an enemy's commerce. Their great coal capacity will also enable them to remain a long time at sea in search of the whereabouts of hostile vessels.

The country is to be congratulated upon the results obtained in the rebuilding of the Navy. While its ships are not as many—and it is not necessary they should be—as those of some other great powers, they are, class for class, in power, speed, workmanship and offensive and defensive qualities, the equal of vessels built anywhere else in the world.

The vessels under construction should be completed during the coming year, except the 5 battleships which will probably not be ready for service before the latter part of 1899. Provision should at once be made for obtaining the armor necessary to their completion. In compliance with the direction of Congress, plans and estimates for the establishment of an armor plant will be transmitted to Congress in a special report.

Work on the torpedo boats has not proceeded as rapidly, on the whole, as the terms of the contracts require, but no reason appears for doubting that the contracts will be fulfilled in every respect except that of time.

An important addition of light-draft and composite gunboats to the effective force of the Navy has been made since the last annual report. The first cost of all these gunboats was low, aggregating about \$2,000,000 for the nine, or not more than the cost of a single first-class armored cruiser. The cost of their maintenance also, particularly in the case of the composite vessels, should not be excessive, and the reports of their trials, as well as the opinion of officers in command of them, have been distinctly favorable. The composite gunboats are the first which have been designed and completed under the provisions of the general order placing the responsibility for design, structural strength, and stability, including the resultant effect of all changes made after the approval of designs, upon the Bureau of Construction and Repair. My predecessor, in his last annual report, commented on the improved state of affairs resulting from this order, and the desirability of strict adherence to it is now still more apparent.

Bids for the torpedo boats were from 16 firms, covering a variety of designs. This large number of competitors is a gratifying evidence of the growth of our shipbuilding plants; and the experience gained in naval building by these new contractors cannot fail to prove a source of strength to the Navy.

The Department is constructing the two steam tugs, one at the New York Navy Yard and the other at the Mare Island Navy Yard.

The report of the Chief Constructor shows that, as for several years past, the appropriation has not been enough and the Chief Constructor, in his estimates for the ensuing year, is justified in asking for a larger appropriation under this head, especially as the constant additions to the number of vessels in the service necessarily involves increased expenditures for care and maintenance.

The fleet of torpedo boats available for active service is rapidly increasing. Some provision must be made for their stowage and preservation, as they are subject to rapid deterioration. Only a limited number, sufficient to provide proper training for officers and men, should be kept in the water in active service. The remainder should be kept in good condition, out of the water and under cover, ready for instant service.

The Department has during the past year adopted the practice of placing in reserve such vessels as it deems advisable for any reason not to retain in active commission. Their stores are kept in storehouses convenient to the machinery taken care of, and arrangements made to put them in service in a few days.

The North Atlantic Squadron, under command of Rear Adm. Biscoe until May 1, 1897, and since then under Rear Adm. Sicard, has had during the past year the benefits which result from exercises in drill and fleet maneuvers. Embracing three battleships of the first class, two of the second, and some of our best cruisers, it makes the most formidable fleet assembled since the civil war. The Department has been able during the past year, for the first time, to exercise battleships as a squadron. This fleet visited Charleston during February, and was exercised in a blockade of that port. The value of exercises of this kind to the fleet cannot be overestimated, and it is the intention of the Department to utilize the North Atlantic Squadron as far as possible in drills and maneuvers, from the results of which data can be obtained as to the most effective method of using the fleet in time of war.

The 8-inch turrets of the Brooklyn, which are operated by electricity, have been tested with marked success, and I have deemed it proper, therefore, to substitute electricity for hydraulic power on board the battleships Illinois and Alabama. The change in the vessels, however, applies only to the revolving of the turrets, raising and depressing the guns, and the hoisting of ammunition.

In view of the affection with which the people regard the Constitution, the Department believes that it should be preserved and handed down to future generations. It is therefore suggested that a sufficient appropriation be made to fit it for use as a training ship.

It is of interest to note the naval programmes of the principal foreign powers which show the great activity prevailing among them in the matter of naval construction. England leads. Her naval appropriations for 1897-

98 for new vessels amount, in round numbers, to \$26,500,000. Naval construction in France is also large. The Minister of Marine has been authorized to commence 60 vessels of all descriptions. Japan comes next, leading Russia, Italy, Germany and Spain. Germany is expending \$9,000,000 during the year 1897-98 for vessels under construction. Russia is expending \$7,668,277 for new construction, Italy about \$5,000,000. Spain increased her naval power during the past year by the purchase of 1 armored cruiser, and the completion of 2 first-class armored cruisers, 1 protected cruiser, 2 gunboats and 6 torpedo boat destroyers (purchased in England). There are now under construction for the Spanish government 4 armored cruisers, 4 protected cruisers, 4 gunboats, 4 torpedo boats, and 3 battleships, to be fitted with new boilers and guns in France.

The most striking feature of naval progress abroad is that of the Japanese Government. She already ranks next to England and France in the extent of her naval building. She has added during the past year to her fleet two first-class battleships, built in England, and her programme for the future will render her by the year 1902 the strongest naval power in the Pacific Ocean.

#### REPORTS OF THE BUREAU CHIEFS.

A reference to the report of the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks shows that the needs of the navy yards for improvements to their plants are great, as are necessarily the estimates which he submits.

Well-equipped repair shops are essential if we would keep the cost of repairs at a reasonable sum. The estimates for improvements submitted by the commandants of the navy yards to the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks amount to more than \$8,000,000. While the appropriation of such an amount cannot be expected, these recommendations are evidence that the actual needs are very large.

Of the complaints which have come to the Department charging favoritism in the employment, promotion, reduction, dismissal, or grading of employees at navy yards, hardly one has proved to be well grounded, although careful and extended investigation has been had, the complainants in some cases being represented by counsel. This demonstrates, as well perhaps as anything could, the merit of the present system.

Pursuing the policy of the administration to treat soldiers and sailors liberally, an order was issued providing that all persons who served in the military or naval services of the United States during the late war of the rebellion, and who were honorably discharged therefrom, although not veterans in the highest sense of merit and service, shall be given preference next after such veterans; and that those who served in the Navy or Marine Corps since the late Civil War for a period of twelve years, and who were honorably discharged therefrom, shall be third in the order of preference when the force at navy yards is increased. Fourth in order come those who prior to this order received preference next after veterans; and, fifth, all others on the eligible list in the order of their registration.

All clerks, draftsmen, watchmen, and messengers at navy yards are now in the classified service, and are appointed, promoted, reduced, or dismissed, as the case may be, in accordance with the rules promulgated by the Civil Service Commission.

Progress has been made under the Bureau of Ordnance in arming our vessels in keeping with their increase in number. It appears from its report that all the guns, 547 in number, required for the main batteries of the modern ships of the Navy have been completed except those for the five battleships now under construction, and for the Hartford. These guns, however, will be completed far in advance of the battleships. During the past year 88 guns of various calibers, from 4 to 13 inches for the main batteries of vessels, have been completed at the naval gun factory, and 169 are now in process of manufacture. For secondary batteries for naval vessels the Department has ordered 963 guns. One hundred 3-inch field guns have been manufactured. The manufacture of 100 heavy 1-pounder automatic quick-firing guns has been undertaken. A number of 6-inch guns of ordinary type are under conversion into rapid-firing guns. Contracts have been made during the past year for a quantity of common and armor-piercing shells for 1-pounder and 6-pounder guns, and for guns of from 4 to 13 inch caliber. Ten thousand 6 mm. Lee straight pull rifles have been supplied, and nearly all the vessels in commission, except those on foreign stations, have been equipped with them. Fifty automatic guns, firing small-arm ammunition, have been procured and are in process of manufacture. Fifty more are in process of manufacture. When the present contracts for torpedoes are completed the Department will have on hand 309 Whitehead and 51 Howell torpedoes.

Progress has also been made in obtaining a reserve supply of guns and projectiles for naval vessels and for auxiliary cruisers. At the present time 142 guns for this purpose are in process of manufacture, 12 of which are of large caliber, and 130 suitable for arming auxiliary cruisers. This number will be sufficient to arm only 21 vessels with 6 guns each. It is deemed desirable by the Department that this work should be steadily prosecuted, as in no other way or with so little expense can we add to our naval strength as by providing guns and ammunition for auxiliary cruisers. The board for the inspection of merchant vessels has scheduled 60 vessels, and recommends batteries as follows: Forty-six 6-inch, 205 5-inch and 206 4-inch guns. There are now in process of manufacture 41 6-inch, 40 5-inch, and 49 4-inch guns, leaving to be provided 5 6-inch, 165 5-inch, and 157 4-inch guns. Of the 963 guns required for the secondary batteries of the ships of the Navy, 863 have been completed. Two hundred are now in process of manufacture, which, when completed, will leave a surplus of 166 guns available for arming auxiliary vessels.

The Department has recently acquired the right for using a soft steel cap on armor-piercing projectiles, which renders them much more effective, and which is to be fitted to all new shell.

Contracts for shell have been made during the past year as follows: Secondary battery—Common 1-pounder, armor-piercing 6-pounder, main battery—Common 5-inch, 10,000; 12-inch 150; armor-piercing 4-inch, 6,048; 5-inch, 5,221; 6-inch, 6,218; 8-inch, 233; 10-inch, 16; 12-inch, 65; 13-inch, 620.

The question of having always at hand a satisfactory source of supply for powder has received much consideration from the Bureau, and it suggests that in view of the lack of sufficient competition among private manufacturers the Government should establish and operate a factory of its own of moderate capacity. Estimates have been submitted for this purpose and also to provide for the purchase of a reserve supply of powder, which, though the expense is large, is absolutely essential if the Navy is to be maintained in an efficient fighting condition. The cost of materials for a complete supply of ammunition to once refill all the vessels of the Navy, including the five unfinished battleships, would be \$6,521,985; not including them, \$1,836,482 less. The cost of ammunition for one battleship of the Kearsarge class is \$383,197.

The Department has been embarrassed for several years for want of suitable magazines. It is important that authorization be given to purchase a suitable tract of land contiguous to the waters of New York

where a magazine can be erected for our principal naval station, which is there.

Attention is invited to the recommendation of the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation for the construction of a stern-wheel boat of light draft for patrol service on the Yukon River. It would essentially aid in securing a proper observation of the law in Alaska.

The efforts of the Department to Americanize the enlisted force of the Navy have been steadily pursued, and with this end in view temporary enlisting stations were established during the past summer in a number of the lake cities, and a number of excellent men enlisted. The Department intends to repeat this action in the Southern States, believing that similar enlistments can be secured on the Gulf Coast. The records of the Bureau show that of the 2,845 petty officers in general service June 30, 1897, 48 per cent. were native born and 83 per cent. were citizens of the United States; and of the 5,840 other men in general service 58 per cent. were native born and 70 per cent. were citizens of the United States. It should be said that of these petty officers and men a great number are of long seafaring experience and have excellent and deserving records.

The Superintendent of the Naval Academy recommends, and the Board of Visitors concur with him, that the ultimate age of admission to the Academy be fixed at eighteen years, instead of twenty, as at present, in order to insure a more uniform age of officers entering the service. Under the present system graduates are sometimes nearly 26 years of age at the time of leaving the Academy and are frequently outranked by those who are younger by four or five years.

The Judge Advocate General makes recommendations, approved by the Department, on the following subjects: Removal of charge of desertion, depositions, civilian witnesses before naval courts, naval examining and retiring boards, preservation of the naval pension fund, examination of Chief Engineers for promotion, classification of vessels, expenses of trial trips. The concentration under the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts of all matters relating to the purchases of supplies, and of all accounts coming under the naval establishment, secures the ascertainment at all times of all the expenditures, balances, etc. The accounts are comprehensive in scope, detailed in character, and are based on returns regularly received from each manufacturing department, from each navy yard and station, and from each ship in commission.

Attention is invited to the recommendation of the Paymaster General for increasing the facilities and providing a separate building for the naval clothing factory of the navy yard, New York.

The construction of an oil house for the storage of oil, turpentine, and other inflammable materials, recommended by the Paymaster General, is approved. The stock of these articles that must necessarily be kept on hand to meet the demands of the service is a constant menace to the millions of dollars' worth of other supplies and to the safety of the other buildings in which they are stored. In view of the great value of Government property at the New York Yard, the importance of immediate action in this matter cannot be overestimated. It is recommended that the act of May 25, 1896, be so amended as to authorize the acceptance, in lieu of a bond of a certified check for such amount as may be deemed necessary.

It is suggested that section 1571 of the Revised Statutes be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 1571. No service shall be regarded as sea service except such as shall be performed at sea, under the orders of a Department and in vessels employed by authority of law; but the fact that an officer attached to a vessel in commission is sent temporarily to a hospital on shore, or is assigned to temporary duty on shore as a member of a court or board, or otherwise, shall not be regarded as a detachment from sea service unless so specified in the order making such assignment.

The report of the Surgeon General shows a satisfactory health record of the Navy for 1896, and a reduction in the death rate from 6.82 in 1895 to 5.49 per 1,000 in 1896. During the past year much work has been done toward the rehabilitation of all naval hospitals, by placing them in a thorough state of repair and in making their equipment conform to the standard of modern hospital requirements. They have been furnished with modern aseptic operating rooms and fitted with disinfecting plants and bacteriological and chemical laboratories. The outfit furnished to the medical department of ships of the Navy has been modified and improved from time to time, in accordance with the general advances in medicine and surgery, and every care exercised toward increasing the facilities for the preservation of health and prevention of disease on board ship. There are seventeen vacancies in the Medical Corps, and for these there are practically no candidates who are within the age limit, which is from 21 to 26.

#### MARINE CORPS, NAVAL MILITIA, NAVAL WAR RECORDS.

The report of the Colonel Commandant of the Marine Corps recommends the authorization of additional enlistments. The act of Congress approved Feb. 9, 1889, entitled "An act to provide for the deposits of the savings of seamen of the United States Navy," should be made applicable to the Marine Corps. The Department, following the plan successfully adopted by the Army of abolishing the canteen system, has established post exchanges on some marine barracks and intends to do so in all.

During the past summer the Assistant Secretary of the Navy personally visited and inspected the Naval Militia of Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, and New York in their annual encampments, and in his report to the Department states that he was greatly pleased with the zeal and efficiency shown by the different organizations. The different battalions all had a tour of duty on board the vessels of the Navy during the past summer, except those of North Carolina and South Carolina.

Demand is continually made by the Naval Militia for old vessels. The supply of old wooden vessels is practically exhausted, and the Department has tried the experiment of loaning monitors, but the results have not so far been very satisfactory, as monitors are poor ships for cruising or for use as barracks.

The Department recommends that there be inserted in the provision for the maintenance of the Naval Militia the words "submarine mining outfit," to admit of training the militia for this purpose. Plans have been formulated with a view to establishing coast signal stations for naval defense, and it is believed that the life-saving stations—with the consent of the Treasury Department—should be properly equipped for this purpose.

Since the last annual report the Department has published and distributed the fourth and fifth volumes of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Navies in the War of the Rebellion. The sixth volume is now in the hands of the printer.

The recommendation of my predecessor for the reorganization of Naval War Records office, based on the plan pursued in the publication of the Records of the War of the Rebellion, is renewed. This work, which is to serve for all time as an authentic record, should be prepared under the direction of a board of publication, composed of an officer, to be selected by the Department, and two civilian experts. This would insure a definite and settled policy in the compilation.

The attention of Congress is invited to the consolidation of the libraries of the War and Navy Departments. They are located in the same building, and it is believed that their consolidation would be in the interest of economy, and releasing floor space for other demands.

A detailed statement, prepared in the Office of the Auditor for the Navy Department, will be found in the Appendix, showing deposits in the Treasury from Nov. 1, 1896, to Nov. 1, 1897, arising from the sale of condemned stores, materials, nautical books and charts, fuel, clothing; from rents of Government property; from supplies furnished to other branches of the Government, and from other lawful disposition of public property under the cognizance of the Navy Department.

The total amount so disposed was \$115,330.07, of which sum \$42,620.62 was covered into the Treasury as "Miscellaneous receipts on account of proceeds of public property," as required by section 3618 of the Revised Statutes, and the remainder, \$72,709.45, carried as authorized by law to the credit of the proper appropriations to be applied to naval purposes.

#### INCREASE AND COST OF THE NAVY.

Hitherto for more than a decade the increase of the Navy has very properly been in the line of new ships, and wisely so, as this has hitherto been the vital need. In the opinion of the Department, the time has now come when that increase should be on adjunctory lines in order to bring our naval facilities up to the same line of advance. As heretofore indicated, the principal need to-day is that of sufficient docks, of which there is a deplorable lack; of adequate supplies of the munitions of war, which should never be at the hand-to-mouth stage; of an equipment of our Navy yards equal to the demand upon them of the increased number of our ships; and of an enlarged corps of officers and men to do the work.

It is a mistake not to recognize that our naval power has more than doubled within the last few years; that the case of any emergency beyond our present resources is the very rare case; that until it comes ships will be gradually taken out of commission and put into reserve in order to reduce running expenses; and that a due regard is necessary to the relation of the national expenditures to the national revenues.

The Department therefore recommends that the authorization of new ships by the coming Congress be limited to one battleship for the Pacific coast, where, after the five now under construction are completed, there will be only two, while on the Atlantic there will be seven; and also to a few torpedo boats and torpedo boat destroyers, both of which are comparatively of little cost, and more of which are desirable in order to bring this swift, mobile, and handily effective arm of the service up to its place in the general scheme for coast defense.

According to the reports of the Paymaster General, the total cost of maintaining the Navy during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, exclusive of its increase, and of permanent improvements at yards and stations specially appropriated for, was \$15,494,862.03, and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, \$17,514,231.13. It appears, therefore, that the expense of maintaining the Navy is a growing one, as distinguished from its increase and permanent improvements, the cost of which varies from year to year according to the judgment of Congress as to the desirability of these latter items. Attention is called to this fact because the country should be under no misapprehension as to the increasing cost of maintenance.

The building of a ship is a definite fixed expense, incurred once for all. But to maintain it, to provide it with docks, naval stations, and other necessary facilities, to man and equip it, to keep it in repair—in short, to run the naval establishment—is, and must continue to be, a large charge on the public treasury, and, for a time at least, an increasing one. Economy is necessary at large and in detail, not merely as a good theory to proclaim, but as an actual practice to perform.

With the best exercise of this virtue, expenses will be large in this, as in every other department of a government which represents the interests of a country so vast as ours. But it is believed that the people who arm the Navy are, and who evidently appreciate its potential usefulness, desire to maintain it at the point of highest efficiency, and will do so the more cordially the more frankly they are informed of its real and deserving needs and demands and of the justifiable cost they necessitate.

#### THE LAST OF FRENCH BATTLESHIPS.

According to the present programme, the Jena, which has just been put upon the stocks, will be the last battleship built for the French Navy. The Charlemagne, Gaulois, St. Louis, now approaching completion at L'Orient, and the Jena, form a class by themselves, and are exhaustively described in "Le Yacht." With a length of 117.65 meters, a breadth of 20.3, and mean draught of 7.9, they have each a displacement of 11,260 tons. The upper part of the hull in these vessels is protected from end to end by a thick armor belt, and by an armored deck. The belt is two meters in height, the upper two-thirds of which has a thickness of 40 cm., diminishing to 15 cm. at its lower edge. Its thickness also diminishes towards the bow and stern, and the belt, which rests on a teak backing of 20 cm., is carried forward to the point of the spur. On the Charlemagne, which may be taken as typical of the class, the total weight of armor amounts to 3,473 tons, or rather more than one-third of the total displacement. The four heavy guns are of the caliber of 305 mm., and are disposed in pairs in two revolving turrets which are worked by electricity, but to which manual labor can be applied if necessary. The fore and aft turrets have a thickness of armor-plating of 32 cm. and 27 cm. respectively, and a roofing armor of 5 cm. Between this latter and the sides of the turrets there is sufficient open space for training the guns. The medium artillery consists of 10 guns of 14, and 8 of 10 cm., and the light artillery of 30 quick-firing guns of 47 and 37 mm., the offensive armament being completed by four submerged torpedo tubes. But "Le Yacht" regrets that however far these vessels may realize the ideal French battleship, they nevertheless show plainly how great is the disadvantage incurred by cutting the displacement down to the lowest possible figure. Very little protection is afforded to the crew against hostile fire, and should a high explosive shell burst within the casemates, the medium artillery would in all probability be completely disabled. As the guns and turrets for these vessels will not be ready until the end of 1899, these three ironclads, each costing \$6,000,000, will, when completely finished, lie idle for more than a year.

The London correspondent of the New York "Times" writes: "Every day brings fresh accounts of an extraordinary activity in the Russian Ministry of Marine. There being no Parliament to haggle over the Czar's estimates of his naval necessities, new keels are being laid to the full capacity of the various Russian yards, new engines being built, and new weapons bought at a rate never known before. By this week's orders eleven vessels of the Black Sea squadron will again be put into a state of momentary readiness to sail as they were kept last winter. All these hasty preparations seem to the Germans to be pointed at no one but them, and it is not difficult to see that it makes them nervous."

## THE STATE TROOPS.

## 2d SIGNAL CORPS NEW YORK.—CAPT. F. T. LEIGH.

The 2d Signal Corps of New York, Capt. F. T. Leigh, whose fame for practical work and expertness extends far and wide, gave a fine exhibition in its armory on the evening of Nov. 20, which was most thoroughly enjoyed by a large and appreciative audience, and it was of the most interesting nature to all from beginning to end. The exhibition deserves the highest praise. The wall scaled so handily by the signalmen, was a half a foot higher than that used by the regulars in Madison Square Garden last winter. The tower, which was 26 feet high, was constructed in 14 minutes, being made of poles lashed together. An enjoyable dance of ten numbers concluded the entertainment.

After a promenade concert came a drill in the manual of the pistol. Flag drill; concluding with the corps sending the letters of the alphabet in proper order. Wall scaling; 8 feet 6 inches. Exhibition of signaling. Sending of a map. A diagram drawn by Col. John B. Frothingham, Asst. Adj't. Gen., 2d Brigade, N. G., N. Y., was reproduced from information transmitted by electric telegraph. Sending a "Test Message"—100 letters by wands. Demonstrating the method employed in the corps to increase the efficiency and test the accuracy of signalmen. All who read a test message, with but one error, in three minutes and fifteen seconds, receive a decoration as "Very Accurate Signalmen." Thirty-four members of the corps qualified as such during the last drill season. Use of the Meyer Code—by the following methods: Flags, ball on halyards, colored discs, collapsing drum, flag on balyards, heliographs, semaphore, bell, steam whistle, bugle, torches, colored lights, flash lanterns, flags and torches spelling, eleven hoists of torches spelling. Wall scaling; 24 feet. Building a signal tower. Tower climbing contest; between two squads.

## 23d NEW YORK.—COL. A. C. SMITH.

At the drill of Co. G, 23d New York, on Friday evening, Nov. 12, 1897, under command of Capt. Silkman, twenty-four files were present, the company being formed promptly and turned over by the 1st Sergeant in excellent shape. The men looked neat and were attentive to duty.

The early part of the evening was devoted to the manual of arms, in fact, we think too much time was devoted to that part of the drill, to the exclusion of other movements in the school of the company, but nevertheless, the men profited by the instructions, for the manual was exceptionally good. The company movements were all executed in a very snappy manner. The alignments, both in column of fours and while marching in line were faultless; the distances too were very accurately maintained. On right, and on left into line were very good, as were also the fronts into line. The oblique marching was splendid. Several times during the drill the Captain while the company was marching in column of twos gave the command, "Form fours, left oblique," and before the movement was completed gave the command, "Fours left," but the men were ready each time, and proved their attention to duty. The platoon movements were also excellently executed, the chiefs of platoons

were prompt to give their commands and the men were as prompt to obey. Forming column of platoons from line, and reforming line from column was very creditably executed. The turnings, both from a halt and while marching were well executed, in fact, no adverse criticism can be made on the drill as a whole. Some few minor errors occurred but they were quickly rectified, and to the casual observer would have passed unnoticed. This is one of the best companies in the 23d. It is composed of fine material and is well officered.

Co. H, Capt. Dennington, drilled on the same evening. They also paraded twenty-four files and were promptly formed and turned over in good shape. They spent the evening drilling without arms, which always robs a company drill of half its interest, not only to the spectators but to the men themselves, and it is not the best plan in the world for a Captain to adopt. It is all right for the school of the soldier, but when the company has advanced to the school of the company, they should drill with arms. It makes the men feel more like soldiers. The entire evening was devoted to the extended order, and while there was not much accuracy displayed in executing the various movements, the men "got there" with a rapidity that was very commendable. While the extended order movements may be very important, yet when one recalls some of the drills in the school of the battalion that were held in this regiment last season, and when one also remembers that successful battalion drills depend in a large manner upon accurate company movements, it looks as if part of the time that is devoted to the extended order could be more profitably employed in the school of the company.

## 7th NEW YORK.—COL. D. APPLETON

The games of the 7th Regiment New York, to be held in the armory on Saturday evening, Dec. 4, are exciting great interest as usual and all told there are 492 entries in the different events which form the interesting programme, which is as follows: 93 yards run, scratch; 75 yards run, handicap; one-half mile run, handicap; one mile safety bicycle race, scratch; one mile roller skating race, handicap; 440 yards run, scratch; 220 yards run, handicap; 93 yards hurdle race, handicap; 220 yards Roman chariot race, scratch, each team to consist of 5 men, 4 men and driver, the latter to appear in fancy costume; one lap sack race, handicap; 600 yards run, for championship of regiment; one mile safety bicycle race, for championship of regiment; one mile run, handicap; 220 yards hurdle race, scratch; 220 yards hurdle race, handicap; one-half mile run, scratch, for officers' cup; potato race, scratch; 440 yards run, handicap; two mile safety bicycle race, handicap; one lap three-legged race, handicap; putting 16-lb shot, handicap; running high jump, handicap. The regimental band will furnish music during the games.

## PENNSYLVANIA.

Lieut. (junior grade) Thos. P. Courtney, of Division C, Pennsylvania Naval Militia, has tendered his resignation on account of business.

1st Lieut. Charles W. Marshall has been unanimously elected Captain of Battery A, Pennsylvania National Guard, vice Maurice C. Stafford, resigned. He has been in the Guard since May 18, 1870.

1st Sergt. H. L. Cooper, Co. C, 1st Regt., Pennsyl-

vania, is the present holder of the individual championship medal of his regiment. His known distance average was 91, and his skirmish, 83.8. The 1st Regiment qualified during this season 5 sharpshooters, 106 first-class, 484 second-class and 11 third-class marksmen.

## MASSACHUSETTS.

Capt. Walter E. Lombard, of Co. B, 1st Heavy Artillery, M. V. M., was recently taken to task in an official report which also recommended that he be reprimanded, for sending a communication to the public press reflecting upon the committee on public property of the council of the city of Cambridge. Col. Frye, Asst. Instr. Gen. of Rifle Practice, who made a special report on the matter, states that the article of Capt. Lombard, published in the Cambridge "Chronicle," under date of Oct. 2, 1897, was not such as should emanate from an officer of the militia, and was of such character as might hazard the cordial relations which should exist between the civil and military powers, the latter being subordinate to the former. Col. Frye also goes on to say among other things that "by his action, Capt. Lombard has overstepped the bounds of his authority as an officer of the militia, and has antagonized the government of his city, and failed in his purpose. This course of action on the part of company commanders and other militia officers cannot be approved nor countenanced. (See Par. 230 and 235, Regulations M. V. M.)"

The trouble has caused much comment among the military of Massachusetts, especially as it is also alleged the Captain has not been treated fairly in the matter. It is said that the Captain was never notified that any charges had been preferred against him, and no opportunity was given him to defend himself. While awaiting an opportunity to appear and give his version of the case he was made aware through the newspapers of the fact that the investigation had been completed, and orders had been issued for Col. Pfaff to reprimand him. "Capt. Lombard," says the Boston "Herald," "is not satisfied with the manner of conducting the investigation, and he has forwarded a communication to the Judge Advocate General, asking for his opinion of the legality of the proceedings—the order for a reprimand without an opportunity being given to defend himself; the issuance from the office of the Adjutant General of an unfair report, and the jurisdiction of the military authorities over a case of this kind, where an officer and his company are insulted in the press apparently by city officials, and he publicly defends himself and his comrades from their unwarranted accusations."

## MAINE.

The State authorities are engaged in the preparation of a set of regulations and new blank forms. Regulations were provided for in the Militia Law of 1893, but up to this time none have ever been prepared. The work is being done in a very thorough and systematic manner, and it is hoped that but few errors will be discovered when it is published. The regulations of all the leading States are being consulted, but the new work will be quite a departure from any. The arrangement of the U. S. Army Regulations will be followed very closely.

## SCRIBNER'S FOR 1898

[During the coming year, the following will be important contributions to SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE. The full prospectus for 1898, in small book form, printed in two colors, with numerous illustrations (cover and decorations by Maxfield Parrish), will be sent upon application.]

## THE STORY OF THE REVOLUTION.

By HENRY CABOT LODGE.

Senator Lodge is one of the foremost authorities upon this subject and he undertook this large work with two ideas in view: (1) To present the fight for American Independence—not as a dry history, but a vivid picture of a vital struggle, reproducing the atmosphere and feeling of the time. (2) To make clear the historical significance and proportion of the events described, as they can now be discerned with the perspective of years and with the aid of authoritative scholarship such as the author of "The Life of Washington" brings to bear upon the work. (The story will run throughout 1898 and will be one of the leading features.)

## THE NAVY IN THE REVOLUTION.

By CAPT. A. T. MAHAN.

This group of articles written to complement "The Story of the Revolution," will deal largely with the romantic side of our sea fighting. In one paper Captain Mahan will write of Paul Jones and the Bonhomme Richard. Another paper will tell about an unknown and what he considers unappreciated campaign in Lake Champlain in 1776. For the latter he has some curious data. The whole series will make a notable contribution to the historic literature of our Army and Navy.



Drawing by F. C. Vohn.

[From Senator Lodge's "Story of the Revolution."]

## THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

For the first time all the modern forces and resources of the illustrative art will be brought to bear upon the Revolution. As in the story so in the illustrations the atmosphere of the time and place will be sought.

A corps of artists started out last summer to sketch the historic scenes. No photographs will be used. There will be several hundred pictures reproduced from paintings and drawings specially made for the series by Howard Pyle, Carlton T. Chapman and other distinguished artists; also a selected list of portraits and fac-similes from rare sources.

and the same will be adopted as far as different laws and conditions will allow. In addition to this, many customs of the service, which now can seldom if ever be found in printed form, will be embodied.

In connection with new regulations it is proposed to inaugurate an entirely new system of conducting the annual inspection by the Inspector General. The different companies are to be carefully inspected in everything which pertains to their military efficiency, and each officer and non-commissioned officer is to demonstrate his ability as a drill master. Companies will be rated according to efficiency displayed, and when the inspections are finished the relative standing of the whole Guard will be announced in orders. Prizes are proposed for the three leading companies. The system is a modification of that now in use in the Wisconsin Guard, from whom the idea was obtained. It is hoped that it will result in much good. No company can possibly secure a good rating under such a system, which has not done careful and conscientious work during the months preceding the inspection.

The armory question is giving much trouble in this State. Under the law cities or towns where troops are located must provide armory accommodations, receiving \$100 per annum for each organization. But little attempt has been made in previous years to enforce the law so that the armories furnished should be suitable, and the result has been that where public spirit is indifferent to the Guard, armory accommodations have been poor. The city of Portland, under a public spirited administration, built an excellent armory especially for the five organizations stationed there, but the present administration of the city has let the drill hall so many weeks for outside purposes that the efficiency and interest of the troops have suffered. A most energetic protest has now been made by the military authorities, and it is hoped that the Guard may come back to its own.

Why not insert a section in the next militia bill proposed to Congress increasing the appropriation to \$1,000,000, the amount in excess of the present \$400,000 to be disbursed, under such regulations as the Secretary of War may prepare, to pay the expenses of encampments, field days, and such out-of-door work of a practical nature? It is hoped that the present militia law may be thoroughly revised this winter, and that a section similar to the one proposed may be embodied therein.

#### A FEMALE MILITARY COMPANY.

Sergt. W. J. Foster, of the Capital City Guards of Georgia, is drill master of what is declared to be the best drilled and only real military company of girls in America. He has written an interesting letter as to how the female soldiers came to be organized, their progress, and his experience as drill master over them. The company which has its headquarters in Atlanta, Ga., numbers some 40 girls, whose precision in the manual and marching movements cannot be excelled, it is said, in the best company of males. The organization of the female command was due to an entertainment for charity, for which it was decided Sergt. Foster should organize a company of girls to take part in a military drill. They made such a phenomenal success that it was decided to maintain the organization under the title of "Foster's Light Infantry" in honor of Sergt. Foster. The Sergeant says it was no easy task at first to get the girl company in shape, but in the long run he thinks his girl company easier to drill than men. Sergt. Foster, in referring to his experience with the girls, says: "I have often been asked what difference I found between them and the regulation soldier in point of drilling, I think I can truthfully say that the advantage lies all with the girl soldier, after she has once learned just exactly what she should do."

"I found two great difficulties in drilling the company of girls. One was making them promptly and consistently obey the command 'Attention!' You see, women find

it very natural to look around when any one speaks, and at first when I would give a command, they would all look at me instead of straight ahead, as they should have done. They did not seem able to grasp the necessity of obeying the command, and at times I thought I never could teach them. Finally they caught the knack of it, and now their 'attention' is superb."

"The second difficulty I met with was in getting them to keep their hands at their sides. It seemed as if every individual girl in that company thought each time we drilled that her cap was crooked on her head, or that something was the matter with her hair. Up the hands would go, in spite of all I could say or do, and they would be patting their hair and adjusting their caps whenever they had a moment's leisure. I don't mean to say that this was any sign of vanity at all, but some things are as natural to women as can be, and they cannot be expected to break away from them without difficulty."

"Finally I told them that it was necessary for a soldier to complete his toilet before he took his place in the ranks, and that anything that was wrong in his appearance had to stay so unless it was something frightful. They thought the matter over carefully, and at last got so that they could leave their caps and their hair alone during the drill. Now not one of them ever thinks of moving a hand at the wrong time or in the wrong direction. I don't believe there is a company in the United States Army that drills according to Upton's tactics as carefully as these girls."

#### CONNECTICUT NAVAL MILITIA.

On account of the resignation of Lieut. Thomas W. Mather, Commanding Engineer Division Naval Battalion C. N. G., the following promotions have been made: Asst. Engr. Amasa Trowbridge has been appointed Chief Engineer with rank of Lieutenant. Machinist Fredk. C. Spencer has been appointed Assistant Engineer, with rank of Ensign. The Engineer Division now numbers 19, the full number allowed by law. At the annual meeting of the 2d Division of Hartford, the old officers were elected as follows: President, Lieut. Felton Parker; treasurer, A. H. Wrightman; financial secretary, J. H. Morgan; recording secretary, Hugh Miller; historian, H. F. Cuntz. The annual reports showed that the division is in a good financial condition and that the present membership is 75, with several on the waiting list.

The following list of patents issued through Messrs. Glasscock & Co., Washington, D. C., are reported specially for the "Army and Navy Journal": Byron B. Numan, Duluth, Minn., ice-breaking boat, 593,664. Samuel Mattson, Brooklyn, N.Y., air lock for caissons, 593,947. David H. Houston, Hunter, N. D., extension stock for firearms, 593,890. Claus H. R. Clausius, Hamburg, Germany, recoil-operated firearms, 593,855. Leroy H. Smith and F. L. Crass, Ithaca, N. Y., ejector mechanism for breech-loading firearms, 593,616. Frank H. Cogswell, Ipswich, Mass., shell-fuse, 593,765. Solomon Gloor, Burlington, Ia., gun-cleaner, 593,648. Hans Von Dahmen, Breslau, Germany, blasting powder, 593,568. James McNab, Catonsville, Md., machine for packing powder, 593,902.

#### MASSACHUSETTS NAVAL MILITIA.

The 6th division of the Massachusetts Naval Militia of Fall River, for the second time in its history, has qualified all its members as sharpshooters, which, it is believed, is not equalled by any other division of Naval Militia in the United States. To secure the title of sharpshooter, scores must be made at three ranges, 200, 500 and 600 yards, two scores of five shots each being made at each range. At 200 yards, the shooting is off-hand and two scores of 22 are required. At 500 yards, where the marksman assumes a prone position, two scores of

23 are required, and at 600 yards, where the same results are requisite, the marksman may assume any position provided that no artificial rest is used. The company troop or division in the State force making the highest number of points, counting each sharpshooter at five points, first class marksman at four, second class at three, and third class at two, is awarded a special prize of \$50. Last year, the prize came to the Fall River division which returned a report of 300 points, the maximum figure, for the first time in the history of the State. The same record is made this year. The following table indicates the progress made by the division since its organization in 1892, one month before the end of the target year, in which time, every man was qualified:

	Classes			Sharp-shots.	Dist. mksm. Pts.
	3d	2d	1st	1	0
1892	44	11	1	1	130
1893	7	34	9	10	0
1894	0	8	26	25	0
1895	0	0	6	32	0
1896	0	0	0	59	1
1897	0	0	0	59	1

#### MARYLAND NAVAL MILITIA.

Comdr. Emerson of the Maryland Battalion of Naval Militia, has been notified that the two Fletcher guns with which the battalion parade in Washington at the inauguration of President McKinley would shortly be shipped to Baltimore, together with a lot of equipment for the enlisted men of the battalion, such as knapsacks, canteens, etc.

#### NATIONAL GUARD ITEMS.

A little bit of wax, and a little bit of rosin has, it seems, started quite a row in the 5th Regt. of Maryland, and, according to "Baltimore Life," may result in some resignations. The cause of the trouble is thus related: At the inspection of one of the battalions last week, one of the men of Co. A fell down, owing to the slippery condition of the floor, which had been waxed for dancing at a recent hop. Capt. Rawlings, it is said, ordered crushed rosin sprinkled on the floor, so his men could march and maneuver without slipping. It is further said he was called down by superior officers, as the rosin injured the floor, and now the Captain is talking of resigning. We would advise the company to appear next time in dancing pumps, and have some of their best girls on hand, so that if the floor is too slippery for drilling, it can be used for a real good dance.

Lieut. Col. Pierrepont Isham, Asst. Adj't. Gen., Illinois National Guard, is announced as Adjutant General of the 1st Brigade.

Governor Tanner of Illinois, in approving the findings in the case of Maj. John C. Buckner, 9th Battalion, National Guard, recently tried by court martial, gives that officer a most scathing reprimand. The Governor, under date of Nov. 9, 1897, said: "Whenever an officer of the Illinois Guard arrogates to himself powers not conferred by the law, custom, or usage of the service, it is proper that he be deprived of his commission. The court has expressed as its judgment that Maj. Buckner shall be deprived of his rank, commission, and pay for a period of six months, and that he be reprimanded in General Orders. In carrying into effect the verdict of the court it is proper that the offenses of the accused be considered."

From the records of the court it is established that Maj. John C. Buckner was insubordinate, disobedient to his superior officers, wilful and arrogant in his actions, intemperate in his speech, unreliable in his judgment, threatening and dangerous to civilians with whom he came in official contact, and unmindful of the obligations of the oath of office he assumed when he accepted his commission as an officer of the Illinois National Guard. These attributes would seem to unfit Maj. Buckner for an office in the military service of the State.

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St. Louis.....Dec. 15, 10 A. M. St. Louis.....Jan. 5, 10 A. M.

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It does not limit its sphere to the unabridged reproduction of the ablest articles from the leading British periodical press, but its contents also include translations from the French, German, Spanish, Italian and other Continental sources, and also, in its Monthly Supplements, readings from leading American Magazines and readings from New Books.

Its scope embraces not only the more solid matter, of the reviews and quarterlies, but its readers receive a fair supply of lighter literature, including some of the best fiction of the day, and poetry.

In its issue of Nov. 6 were given the opening chapters of a novel "With all Her Heart," translated from the French of M. René Bazin expressly for this magazine.

This novel is a vivid portrayal of life in a French industrial town, and it is interesting alike as a social study, and as a realistic, yet delicate story of modern life. Its recent presentation in the "Revue des Deux Mondes," aroused the greatest interest both in France and England.

Its literary and ethical qualities are so unusual that "Les Annales Littéraires et Politiques" described it as "An Epoch-making Story."

The "London Athenaeum" characterizes it as "a work of fine and searching analysis, full of charm and redolent of a perfume which is exquisite and possesses no disquieting element."

Arrangements are being made for the serial publication, following the conclusion of "With all Her Heart," of a work of exceptional interest and importance; and during the year other translations from the best writers are promised, with serial or short stories by the leading British authors.

The beginning of a new volume, 1st January, is an excellent time for the beginning of a subscription, and

the publishers still present to new subscribers for 1898 the eight parts of 1897, containing the first instalments of "With all Her Heart."

The Living Age is published weekly at \$6.00 a year by The Living Age Co., Boston.

## TRIAL OF VICKERS'S QUICK-FIRE 6-IN. GUN.

The "Engineer" says: "Vicker's new quick-fire 6-inch gun was tested at Portsmouth on Oct. 21. It is 45 calibers long and weighs 7 tons 8 cwt.; the service gun being 40 calibers long, and weighing 7 tons. The muzzle velocity of the gun is 2,784 foot-seconds, which is obtained with a pressure of 15.9 tons. With a projectile of 100 pounds weight this gives a muzzle energy of 5,373 foot-tons, that of the service piece being 3,356 foot-tons, the respective perforations through wrought iron being 22.7 inches and 15.9 inches. Roughly speaking, according to Krupp, 22.7 inches of wrought iron represents about 11.35 inches of Harveyed armor, and 15.9 inches of iron about 8 inches of Harveyed armor. The performance of this new gun is remarkable, and the trial was very successful. The development of the powers of the 6-inch gun is important, because it is our principal weapon for the attack of the quick-fire batteries and the lighter structural parts of an enemy's ship. For this purpose, whatever form the gun may take, it is to be hoped that a strong armor-piercing shell will be adopted. At present this is wanting."

The "Neue Militärische Blätter" comments severely upon the impotence of Spanish arms in Cuba. It says that the forces at the disposal of General Weyler for the past fifteen months was never less than 150,000 men. "With only half the number of men commanded by General Weyler, Suarwood crushed the Polish revolt in five months. Ibrahim Pasha, at the head of only 30,000 regular and 10,000 irregular troops, completely broke down the resistance of the Wahabites in less than eighteen months, although he had to pursue the rebels over a territory nearly twice the extent of the whole German Empire." An honest administration of military affairs in Cuba would no doubt show a different result or would have done so if inaugurated earlier.

Fifty-nine of the seventy-two survivors of the charge at Balaclava were present at the forty-third annual dinner of their society, at St. James's Hall, London, on Monday, Oct. 25, 1897.

Reports from abroad indicate that the appropriations for the French Navy now being prepared will exceed \$10,000,000. This great sum of money added to the amounts being spent by Russia, Spain and oriental powers, will give a powerful impetus to shipbuilding industries in France.

The London "Times," in an article on Indian affairs, condemns the system of teaching history in Indian aided schools and colleges, and especially deplores the political consequences of the idea inculcated of a former united and prosperous India. The article adds that we are now eating the bitter fruits of our own teaching, and shall reap hereafter a larger and more acrid harvest.

Something Fierce.—Major Bludgud—What was the fiercest charge you saw during the war, majah?

Major Bluegrass—It was the day before Lee surrendered, suh, I had just lifted a glass of whisky—very bad whisky—to my lips, suh, when the sutler said, suh: "The charge foh that whisky is \$2,500 Confederate money, or 25 cents Yank, suh; and pay foh it befoah you drink it, suh."—Puck.

The attitude of the Amir, says the "Englishman," resembles that of the small boy who when accused of breaking bounds replies, "Why should I? It is against the rules." The following are the charges against the Amir: (1) That he secretly distributed among the frontier tribes and even among the Pathan soldiers of our own army a book on Jihad, in which the duty of making war on the infidel was insisted upon; (2) that he summoned a great gathering of mullahs to Kabul to discuss some religious subject, and that shortly afterwards the Frontier tribes from Boner to the Samana, instigated by these mullahs, attacked in succession our outlying posts; and (3) that his subjects and even his soldiers have taken parts in the attacks upon us, and that no attempts have been made to punish them.

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## CHIEF OF NAVAL INTELLIGENCE OFFICE.

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Comdr. Richardson Clover, U. S. N., who was appointed Chief of the Office of Naval Intelligence this month, is classed as one of the progressive officers of the Navy. He entered the Navy in 1863 and is credited with nineteen years' sea service in various quarters of the globe. In 1883-84 he superintended the building of the steamer Carlile Patterson, in this city, and upon that steamer's



Comdr. Richardson Clover, U. S. N.

completion took her to Alaska, and as chief of party Coast Geodetic Survey, organized the system of survey that has since been carried on in Southeast Alaska. In 1891-92-93 he held the important position of Hydrographer to the Navy. Was also a member of the "Fithian Board" on the reorganization of the personnel of the

Navy. His latest sea service has been as executive of the U. S. cruiser Chicago on the European station, in 1894-95, and Commander of the Dolphin in 1896-97.

## LIST OF NATIONAL CEMETERIES.

Cemetery.	Superintendent.	Date of Assignment
Alexandria, La. (a), R. C. Taylor, 3.	Mar. 16, 1894	
Alexandria, Va. (b), J. V. Davis, 2.	Nov. 28, 1887	
Andersonville, Ga. (a), Thos. Frame, 1.	May 8, 1894	
Annapolis, Md. (b), G. P. Thornton, 3.	Nov. 24, 1894	
Antietam, Md. (b), Frank Barrows, 1.	Feb. 26, 1897	
Arlington, Va. (b), A. B. Drum, 1.	Nov. 12, 1892	
Ball's Bluff, Va. (b), no superintendent, 4.	July 17, 1894	
Barrancas, Fla. (a), L. B. Gould, 3.	Feb. 6, 1889	
Baton Rouge, La. (a), Thos. Kremens, 2.	Feb. 27, 1897	
Battle Ground, D. C. (b), P. B. Corwin, 4.	Feb. 20, 1897	
Beaufort, S. C. (a), George Head, 1.	Feb. 26, 1897	
Beverly, N. J. (c), G. D. Crittenden, 4.	Aug. 12, 1896	
Brownsville, Tex. (a), J. J. Smith, 2.	May 9, 1881	
Camp Butler, Ill. (d), Ed. Harbison, 3.	Nov. 11, 1893	
Camp Nelson, Ky. (e), S. S. Cole, 2.	June 5, 1884	
Cave Hill, Ky. (e), Jas. Keigwin, 4.	Dec. 5, 1891	
Chalmers, La. (a), E. M. Main, 1.	Oct. 18, 1886	
Chattanooga, Tenn. (a), John Trindle, 1.	Oct. 3, 1882	
City Point, Va. (b), James H. Smith, 2.	July 20, 1892	
Cold Harbor, Va. (b), M. M. Jefferys, 3.	Oct. 14, 1896	
Corinth, Miss. (a), Jas. A. Dickey, 1.	Mar. 5, 1894	
Crown Hill, Ind. (e), no superintendent, 4.	Aug. 29, 1896	
Culpeper, Va. (b), J. R. Dickson, 2.	July 3, 1893	
Custer Battlefield, Mont. (b), A. N. Grover, 1.	July 2, 1897	
Cypress Hills, N. Y. (f), Noble Warwick, 1.	Aug. 29, 1896	
Danville, Ky. (e), no superintendent, 4.	Feb. 7, 1896	
Danville, Va. (b), Wm. H. Signor, 3.	Nov. 24, 1893	
Fayetteville, Ark. (d), D. M. Bryan, 3.	Mar. 5, 1895	
Finn's Point, N. J. (c), Daniel Whitney, 4.	Oct. 14, 1895	
Florence, S. C. (a), M. P. Foley, 2.	July 31, 1894	
Fort Donelson, Tenn. (a), F. H. Osborne, 3.	Mar. 16, 1894	
Fort Gibson, I. T. (d), D. F. Stephens, 3.	Feb. 2, 1892	
Fort Harrison, Va. (b), John Ridgely, 4.	July 2, 1887	
Fort Leavenworth, Kan. (d), Wm. Dillon, 2.	July 28, 1897	
Fort McPherson, Neb. (d), Lorenzo H. Dow, 4.	Aug. 11, 1894	
Fort Scott, Kan. (d), Geo. W. Ford, 2.	Oct. 19, 1885	
Fort Smith, Ark. (d), R. G. Bullock, 2.	Oct. 14, 1895	
Fredericksburg, Va. (b), R. B. Hill, 1.	Sept. 1, 1891	
Gettysburg, Pa. (b), C. Hamilton, 1.	Aug. 23, 1895	
Glen Dale, Va. (b), Geo. E. James, 4.	Feb. 6, 1896	
Grafton, W. Va. (b), F. McCluer, 4.	Sept. 9, 1897	
Hampton, Va. (b), E. P. Barrett, 1.	Apr. 13, 1893	
Jefferson Barracks, Mo. (d), Jas. Burke, 1.	Feb. 26, 1894	
Jefferson City, Mo. (d), F. Schmidt, 3.	Oct. 4, 1888	
Keokuk, Ia. (d), S. Ferguson, 3.	Oct. 7, 1896	
Knoxville, Tenn. (a), Clayton Hart, 2.	Feb. 10, 1896	
Lebanon, Ky. (e), H. S. Town, 4.	Aug. 2, 1888	
Lexington, Ky. (e), no superintendent, 4.	Apr. 13, 1888	
Little Rock, Ark. (d), Ed. Taubenspeck, 1.	Feb. 1, 1895	
Loudon Park, Md. (b), W. A. Donaldson, 2.	Nov. 12, 1892	
Marietta, Ga. (a), J. A. Commerford, 1.	Sept. 9, 1897	
Memphis, Tenn. (a), Geo. A. Diehl, 1.	Jan. 8, 1894	
Mexico City, Mex. (b), John Ayers, 1.	Mar. 9, 1896	
Mill Springs, Ky. (e), F. A. Cimarron, 3.	Aug. 29, 1896	
Mobile, Ala. (a), R. Y. Patterson, 2.	Dec. 20, 1896	
Mound City, Ill. (d), T. A. Fitzpatrick, 1.	Dec. 20, 1896	
Nashville, Tenn. (a), L. S. Doolittle, 1.	Aug. 2, 1888	

Natchez, Miss. (a), Charles Fitchett, 1. . . . . Nov. 10, 1883  
 New Albany, Ind. (e), R. A. Kennedy, 3. . . . . Oct. 14, 1896  
 Newbern, N. C. (b), Absalom Hyde, 2. . . . . July 31, 1894  
 Philadelphia, Pa. (c), Benj. F. Baker, 2. . . . . Nov. 1, 1892  
 Poplar Grove, Va. (b), John Laun, 2. . . . . Oct. 14, 1896  
 Port Hudson, La. (a), L. B. May, 2. . . . . Nov. 24, 1893  
 Quincy, Ill. (d), no superintendent, 4. . . . . Feb. 21, 1890  
 Raleigh, N. C. (a), Wm. J. Elgie, 2. . . . . July 31, 1894  
 Richmond, Va. (b), J. M. Bryant, 1. . . . . Apr. 18, 1893  
 Rock Island, Ill. (b), no superintendent, 4. . . . . Dec. 20, 1887  
 Salisbury, N. C. (a), Martin Burke, 1. . . . . Oct. 10, 1885  
 San Antonio, Tex. (a), August Miller, 3. . . . . Sept. 9, 1897  
 San Francisco, Cal. (e), H. V. Richit, 4. . . . . Feb. 1, 1895  
 Santa Fe, N. M. (b), Theo. Joseph, 4. . . . . Aug. 27, 1896  
 Seven Pines, Va. (b), J. M. Ferguson, 4. . . . . Oct. 7, 1896  
 Shiloh, Tenn. (a), J. W. Shaw, 1. . . . . Oct. 14, 1896  
 Soldiers' Home, D. C. (b), Wm. M. Jones, 1. . . . . Aug. 1, 1890  
 Springfield, Mo. (d), John Delacroy, 3. . . . . Yorktown, Va. (b), Thos. Ridge, 3. . . . . Dec. 15, 1891  
 St. Augustine, Fla. (a), no superintendent, 4. . . . . Sept. 9, 1897  
 Staunton, Va. (b), Wm. O'Brien, 4. . . . . May 28, 1894  
 Stone's River, Tenn. (a), Geo. H. Mitchell, 1. . . . . Apr. 5, 1890  
 Vicksburg, Miss. (a), Thos. Shea, 1. . . . . Feb. 1, 1895  
 Wilmington, N. C. (a), H. C. Lacy, 2. . . . . Woodinville, Va. (b), Thos. H. Savage, 2. . . . . Dec. 1, 1895  
 Winchester, Va. (b), no superintendent, 4. . . . . Oct. 7, 1896

The following officers of the Quartermaster's Department of the Army are in charge of the cemeteries indicated by the letters preceding their names: (a) Lieut. Col. J. W. Scully; (b) Lieut. Col. C. F. Humphrey; (c) Lieut. Col. J. V. Furey; (d) Lieut. Col. G. C. Smith; (e) Col. A. G. Robinson; (f) Lieut. Col. A. S. Kimball; (g) Col. Jas. M. Moore. The numbers following the names of superintendents indicate the class to which they belong.

As for many years past, the State's annual marksmen's prizes, offered to the different brigades of the New York National Guard, have again been selected from the rich stock in the Tiffany art rooms. The 12th Regiment is the fortunate winner of the 1st Brigade trophy, for which "The Skirmisher," a very appropriate and beautiful bronze, was selected. It is one of Tiffany's most recent importations from Paris, and a characteristic example of Croisy's superb modelling. The sculptor selected for his subject one of the figures grouped in the monument erected to the memory of General Antoine Chanzy at Le Man's, where the brave French soldier suffered defeat by the more numerous forces of Prince Frederick Charles, on Jan. 11, 1871. The bronze stands twenty-four inches high, and will prove a valued acquisition to the trophy collection of the 12th, which also won the State prize. Brooklyn's gallant 23d this year once more carried off the 2d Brigade prize, and as their preference was for a clock, a handsome Tiffany hall clock was selected. The clock stands eight feet high, and is mounted in a richly carved oak case. In addition to a very ornamental dial, which shows the phases of the moon, there is also a half-hourly cathedral-gong timed to the pitch of the famous "Big Ben" clock in the British House of Parliament.

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